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L. P. FISHER'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY
Room 21 Merchants' Ex.
San Francisco, Cal.

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
If paid in advance.....3 00
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TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

Has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Of the Latest Styles,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.

Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING.

de19

FRAZER & CO.,

Having purchased the well known and popular

MEAT MARKET

Heretofore conducted by **Johnson & Mossmayer**, propose to sell Meats at **6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents** per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

Market in College Block,

CORNER MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Meat Delivered anywhere in Town.

ja1dw

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DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Strictly Pure Medicinal

LIQUORS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.

ALSO,—

Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

The Proprietors being experienced Druggists.

STORE, OPP. POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

de1w

Forty Acres of Land

FOR SALE

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF WOODLAND.

The very desirable tract of land, containing forty acres, situated west of Rupley's corner on the south side of Main street, know as "THE PATRICK CASEY PLACE," is now offered for sale, the owner having taken up his residence in another county. This is

A Splendid Chance for Investment,

As Woodland is the county seat and is growing steadily in size and importance.

This site affords the advantages of a Town without having to bear the taxation that land does within the incorporation. The land is of the best quality, and as a water-ditch runs along the south side of it, can easily be irrigated.

For particulars, address PATRICK CASEY, Williams, Colusa County, or inquire at this office.

no17-tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, - - WOODLAND,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

jal-w

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY!

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns; also

The Remington Sewing Machine and Attachments.

de13w

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

de13-w3m

$10,000.

FARM OF 320 ACRES FOR SALE,

IN YOLO COUNTY,

One mile from Railroad Station. All first quality Grain Land.

Apply to GEORGE D. FISKE,

oc24d1w,wtf Postoffice Block, Woodland.

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Corner K and Tenth Streets, - - Sacramento.

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Board and Lodging, $6.00 to $12.00 per Week
Single Meals, 25 cts. Board, $4.00 " "
Single Rooms, 50 cts. Family Rooms, $1@$2.50.

Fine Wines at the Bar. A Billiard Room attached. (Street Cars pass the door every Six Minutes.)

Free Omnibus to and from the House. [de13w

DIETZ & KNOX,

WOODLAND.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY

BUILDERS OF

OMNIBUSES, HEARSES, HACKS

LIGHT AND HEAVY BUGGIES,

Phætons, Track Sulkies, and, in fact Everything in our Line.

We have now on hand Light and Heavy Wagons, which we are selling very low. We also have the **Patent Shaft Coupling**, the finest ever invented, with which a change from Pole to Shafts can be made in twenty seconds. Can be put on any buggy. Makes no noise.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS,

Done nicely and at low prices. All work warranted from one to two years.

☞ *Trimming Painting, and Harness' Making all in connection, and also warranted.*

Give us a call. de19dw

IMPORTANT

TO THE CITIZENS OF YOLO CO.

It is with pleasure that we here state that we have just completed the delivery of our "ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF SAN MATEO COUNTY" with entire satisfaction to our patrons and ourselves, and that we are now about to commence our work in your county, hoping and believing we shall by our untiring efforts be able to produce a work of your county that will not only be an honor to us but of incalculable value to each and every individual in this county, and to produce a work of this kind we (of course) are dependent upon you as individuals for our support in this our undertaking. We now propose to make a trial canvass, and if sufficient encouragement is given we will publish the work; we or our agent will call on you with a sample copy, and we trust you will give the work a careful examination; our Agent, who you will find to be a gentleman, will explain it fully to you, and we hope you will give him all the information you can, and if you think a work of this kind worthy you will aid us by giving a subscription for a copy when published. To prevent any misunderstanding we here state that Views or Illustrations are a distinct department, and must be contracted and paid for by the party who has them inserted; we have special agents for this department.

With these remarks we wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

Moore, DePue & Co., Publishers,

EAST OAKLAND, CAL.

ja2dw

Vicks' Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of **100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations**, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

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ja9w JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

French Restaurant,

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Oysters in Every Style!

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

GAME AT ANY TIME IN THE SEASON.

Meals,.....Fifty Cents.
Oyster Stew,.....Twenty-Five Cents.
Raw Oysters.....Twenty-Five Cents.

Elegantly Furnished Rooms by the Day, Week, or Month. de17dw

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION!

Just Arrived: A Large Assortment of Patterns!

CALL AND EXAMINE EARLY!

One door East of Greene's Jewelry Store.

PRICES DOWN TO THE BED-ROCK!

Suits to Order.....$28 to $55.
Pants.....$5.50.

No Chinamen Employed.

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ja1dw MERCHANT TAILOR.

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MRS. M. DAVIDSON, Prop'r.

OYSTERS, Raw or Cooked, for 25 Cents.

The tables will be supplied with the best of everything in the market. Meals furnished at all hours, to order.

Well furnished rooms for lodgers, and an elegant parlor for visitors and guests. ja1d

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CRAFT HOTEL BUILDING,

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Clocks, Watches, Chains, Ladies' Gold Sets, Solid and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, and everything in the Jewelry line ja1dw

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

The American Board of Music Trade having reduced a certain class of Foreign Music, Piano Studies, etc., till further notice I will sell the same at 50 cents on the dollar.

John F. Cooper's Music Store,

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MISS MILLIE ROBINSON

First-Class Dressmaker,

AT MR. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE

COLLEGE BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

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EXCHANGE HOTEL,

M. H. TORRENCE,.....Proprietor,

East Main St., Woodland.

The table is supplied with the best of everything in the market.

Good Rooms Well Furnished.

Rates reasonable. ja6d

$66 A WEEK in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mh11w1y

CREED HAYMOND. D'ARWIN C. ALLEN.

HAYMOND & ALLEN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 52 J street, Sacramento. no18w

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. de18w

ED. C. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG.

MARSHALL & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW

Special Attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer.)

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Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. no1dw

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Office, one door west of Express Office: Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. no1dw

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Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [no1dw

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PRATHER & HOLMES,

DENTISTS,

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 5th, 1877. no1w

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Laughing Gas Administered. no17tf

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WOODLAND VARIETY STORE!

Opposite College, Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

Full stock of Stationery & School Books,

ALSO,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, TOYS,

Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Ammunition, Cutlery and Variety Goods. Catholic Books and Pictures a specialty.

de1dw GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

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PRACTICAL DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL, MAIN ST., WOODLAND. de1dw

J. W. KING,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.

None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

COME AND SEE US. no1dw

J. K. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

Woodland, Cal., opp. the Craft House.

UNDERTAKING promptly attended to.

A fine new hearse in connection with the business. de1-dw

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

A large assortment always on hand which will be sold at reasonable prices. Also, GENERAL UNDERTAKER! I keep on hand a large lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a First-Class Hearse, so that I am prepared to supply everything necessary for Funerals on short notice. Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts., opp. Pockman's Stables, Woodland. ja1dw

MACK WEBBER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

A full stock of Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Particular Attention Given to Compounding Prescriptions.

Store accessible at all hours. ☞ One door west of Express Office. ja1dw

HOME MADE SHIRTS,

Of the Very Best Quality,

And warranted to fit, for $1.75 and $2 each—as good as traveling agents sell for $3. Patronize home manufacture by giving your orders to MRS. T. C. POCKMAN,

oc25w Masonic Block Woodland.

WOODLAND BAKERY.

OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, cakes, etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery, on First Street,

Near Capital Hotel. no1dw

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!

J. M. PARKER, Lessee and Prop'r,

Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. de12w

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 8th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Convention is now doing some business. It is getting rapidly through with the article on

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The Committee of the Whole had section 7 under consideration when I last wrote you, and now it is down to section 17. Section 8, which was simply to make corporations pay into the State Treasury $100 for every $50,000 of capital stock before letters of incorporation should be granted, was stricken out on motion of Mr. Reddy.

Section 8 was then read. It prevents the State or any municipality thereof to impose any license tax upon any trade, calling, employment or business. It was stricken out.

Section 9 provided for the Legislature levying a poll tax, etc. It was was stricken out.

Section 10 was adopted. It reads:

"The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended to any grant or contract to which the State shall be a party." No amendment.

Section 11 was then adopted with the amendment of the words "have power" inserted. It reads:

"Section 11. The Legislature shall have power to provide by law for the payment of all taxes upon real property by instalments."

DR. O'DONNELL.

Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on the conduct of Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, made a lengthy report and concluded with a resolution to expel him from the Convention. The resolution was made the special order for Thursday the 9th.

The next section was then read and adopted:

"Section 12. The Legislature shall by law require each taxpayer in this State to make and deliver to the County Assessor, annually, a statement, under oath, setting forth specifically all the real and personal property owned by such taxpayer, or in his possession or under his control, at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the first Monday of March."

Section 13 provided for the election of Assessors. It was stricken out.

Section 14 was a limitation of a tax of 40 cents upon each $100, and was stricken out.

"Section 15. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of two members from each Congressional District in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election to be held in the year 1878, and every four years thereafter, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the State for purposes of State taxation. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of county taxation."

This section produced much discussion. Some wanted but one member from each Congressional District. Mr. Hale offered an amendment providing that the members should go out of office, one from each district every two years and their successors elected at the next general election. Another amendment, making the Controller ex-officio a member of the Board, passed.

Section 16 gives the State Board of Equalization power to assess the value of all railroad corporations in the State. It further authorizes this Board to apportion the value of the several counties in proportion to the amount of road in said counties. It is almost to long for a letter.

"Section 17. The value of the capital stock of a corporation shall be assessed in the county in which its principal place of business is located, and separately from all other property belonging thereto; and such stock shall be assessed at its market value when the assessment is made. The real and other personal property of such corporation shall be assessed in the several different counties respectively in which the same is situate. The value of such stock over and above the aggregate value of such real and other personal property, according to such assessment, shall be taxed in the county in which the principal place of business of such corporation is located; and the value of such real and other personal property shall be taxed in the several counties respectively in which the same is situate. The shares of stock belonging to the stockholders in such corporation shall be exempt from taxation; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to railroad corporations."

A motion was made to strike out this section as being double taxation, but was lost. This section was under discussion when the Convention adjourned. INDEX.

GORHAM AND PAGE AND THE CHINESE.

A Washington dispatch gives a cock and bull story about Gorham and Page in connection with the action of the Cabinet, as reported, in relation to the Chinese question. As the story runs, Gorham's excessive modesty rebels at the thought that the people of this Coast have been led to believe that to himself alone—with a trifle of assitance from Page—is due the meeting of the Cabinet to move in the matter, and he particularly desires the people California to understand that he did not all by himself accomplish whatever has been done. The Cabinet members really did something without his direction—although, of course, according to his suggestion. Therefore, any who have up to this time regarded the "Coolie" statesman as the Archimedes who moved the entire Cabinet with his mighty lever—using Page as a sort of fulcrum—will be now good enough to allow the Cabinet members some of the credit. Atlas tried to put his weary load of the globe he bore upon his shoulders on Hercules, but the hero of the club managed to get the weighty burden back again on Mr. Atlas. In somewhat similar manner, possibly, the herculean Cabinet will endeavor now to shift back upon the prodigious shoulders of the Atlas of the Radical cause the enormous load they feel the Chinese question to be. It is hoped George hasn't overstrained himself trying to carry Page on one shoulder and the coolies on the other. It would be a terrible disaster if he should be compelled to let either of the two drop, to say nothing of the vexation of determining which he would better cast off. It may be a comfort to him to be told, meantime, to possess his soul in patience, as to his fears lest any who know him will think he runs the Cabinet. There is not the faintest suspicion to such a purpose. George can lie fallow for a few years.—*Examiner.*

SALT FOR WHEAT.

The following experiments bear upon the question of salt on wheat land:

Last spring Mr. Joshua Knight, of Ogle Co., Ill., sowed thirteen barrels of salt on twenty acres seeded to wheat, and left a strip in the middle of the piece without salt. The ground on which he sowed the salt produced over eighteen bushels of good spring wheat per acre, while that on which there was no salt was hardly worth cutting—the wheat being badly shrunken, injured by rust, chinch bugs, etc. Mr. Knight says:

I consider this a fair test, and it has never before been published, though I deemed it of sufficient importance to report it to the Department of Agriculture. A similar experiment was tried in Iowa last spring, and the result was published in the Iowa City *Republican*, as follows:

"H. G. Coe, of Cedar Co., tried the experiment of spreading three bushels of salt broadcast over two acres of wheat field. The yield was forty bushels per acre, while the rest of the field gave only nine and a half bushels per acre. The straw was bright, not being injured by rust, as the wheat alongside of it was, and it stood six inches higher."

The following from the Montreal *Gazette* is apropos, as it gives the results of valuable scientific experiments on the effect of salt on wheat:

"In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal agricultural Society of England, the manure value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw; while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre, with the straw imperfectly developed. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of 30 cents each. In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was plowed the preceding fall, and again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterward plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded according to the estimate of the owner, Mr. John Park, not less than forty bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting soldity to the grain and firmness to the straw. But it must not be concluded that equally good results will always follow the application of salt."

THE REVENUE AND TAXATION ARTICLE.

The Convention has passed in Committee of the Whole the Revenue and Taxation article. It may be thus synopsized. Taxation shall be equal and uniform; mortgages and other solvent debts shall be taxed, also franchises, but growing crops shall be exempt. Land and its improvements shall be taxed ssparately. Land of equal productive capacity and similarly situated, shall be, whether cultivated or not, taxed alike, and land shall be assessed in sections and fractions of a section when there is more than one section on a farm. A mortgage shall be deemed for taxation purposes as an interest in the property. Except as to certain corporations the value of the property shall be assessed, less the mortgage, to the owner of the property, and the value of the mortgage shall be assessed to the holder thereof. The tax may be paid by either party and the party paying shall have a lien on the property of the other for its proper share thereof. Any contract shall be null by which a debtor is to pay any taxes or assessment on money borrowed. The State shall never surrender the power of taxation. The Legislature may provide for the payment of taxes by installments. Each taxpayer shall make sworn statement as to what the value of his property was on the first Monday in March at 12 o'clock on that day. There shall be a State Board of Equalization consisting of two members from each Congressional District, to be elected by the voters. The franchises, roadway, rolling stock, etc., of railroads operated in more than one county shall be assessed by the State Board and apportioned among the counties according to milage. Income taxes may be assessed to and collected from persons, corporations or joint-stock companies in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.—*Bee.*

POLYGAMY A CRIME.

The Supreme Court has at last rendered a decision affirming the Constitutionality of the law prohibiting polygamy. The case went up from one of the Territorial Courts of Utah in which an indictment had been found against Reynolds for a polygamous marriage. He was convicted and must now accept the penalty. The decision is important, because while it was anticipated, there has never before been any such a judicial outlawry of polygamy. The Constitutional question is at rest. The Territorial laws forbade this usage, and they made it a crime. Federal officers are sworn to execute the law. It has not, however, been executed, unless this solitary instance is an exception. The question is still complicated enough, and is likely to be hereafter. Polygamy has been made an article of religion, and there will now be a plea of conscience in its defence. Had it not been for polygamy Utah would have been admitted into the Union as a State before this time. The fact is, the law under a judicial decision is made to confront polygamists with its penalties. Propably Reynolds will be the first one to suffer from conviction. But the precedent will be an important one. If a conviction may follow in one case, it might in hundreds more.—*Bulletin.*

REFERRING to the fact that the bank swindler Duncan is often out of prison, dining, riding and sporting, the *Post* says:

"We are frequently asked to explain the meaning of "Justice." As defined in this city, it appears to mean sending the man who steals $5 to the States Prison for life, and making the Sheriff and his deputies the servants of him who can steal a million."

Has not Justice been blind from the beginning when there were golden beams around, asks the *Bee.*

Letter From Winters.

WINTERS, Jan. 9th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Our new year has opened with a cruel dry outlook to it, and we are living on the borders of suspense, while a steady stream of complaint is coming in from almost every point. A conscientious business looking man, with shining face and cherry voice just rode up and says we are to have rain in abundance; then another man who says he keeps books with mathematical precision, declares that he will enter into a contract for a small stipulation to drink all the water that falls on Main street from now until next rainy season.

Since my last we have had *a grand armadillo and hedgehog encounter* which was waged with a fierceness hitherto unknown in this quiet village. Now when an armadillo under his Deputy official coverings invades the private den of a hedge-hog for the purpose of caressing and *licking* that crusty little fellow, he is running some risk of getting his nose pricked with the quills which the bristly little animal can use with such wonderful effect, especially when there are two or three open jars of ink before him. How strange it seems so great a statesman and orator clothed in the dignity of his high office would make an assault upon the domain of a journalist whose fame is world wide and not expect to come out plentifully sprinkled with mutton chops is a true story and one with a moral.

We had every indication of a good, old fashioned rain last night, but all at once the clouds floated off and disappeared in the infinite beyond.

On plowing up, a large portion of the earth resembles brick dusk or burnt dirt. Several of our farmers are anxious for information by which they may ascertain its cause.

We are sorry to report J. C. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. Russell, Mrs. B. W. Stephens and Miss Annie Goodin on the sick list.

The north wind is himself again. He is up and at us again this morning.

Bridge finished and resolutions passed. Hold on boys until after the next washout.

The following officers were elected for the term, of Winters Lodge, No. 243, I. O. O. F.: J. D. Gregory, N. G.; R. Spaulding, V. G.; W. D. Bowen, T.; Wm. B. Ball, R. S.

ORLAND.

Items From Folsom.

FOLSOM, Sac. Co., Jan. 7, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—A copious shower of rain fell here on Tuesday last, which will prove a great benefit to the farmers and ranchmen. Late sown grain looks fine and the hills are rapidly becoming clothed with a carpet of green.

Thursday night a Chinaman attempted to rob a sluice box belonging to T. Foley, who lives at Rebel Hill, near this place, and in so doing received the contents of a double barrelled shot gun. The parties who did the killing came to town and gave themselves up. The case was duly investigated, and the decision of the Court was that it was justifiable homicide.

The laborers at the Branch Prison held a meeting New Year's evening to determine a time for pay day. In this, one would judge they were foiled as they still hum their old favorite ditty. "Jordon is a hard road to travel." "Pay day is coming in the sweet by and by."

Died near this place at the residence of his son-in-law, John McComber, Jan. 4th, 1878, after a short and painful illness, of brain fever. Thomas W. G. Davidson, aged 71 years and six months. Mr. Davidson emigrated from Boston, Mass., to California in an early day to reap his fortune from the gold fields of this State, and was actively engaged im mining in this county for many years. VALLEY TAN.

School Apportionment.

WOODLAND, Jan. 11th, 1879.

The following amounts have this day been apportioned to the several School Districts of Yolo County:

Districts.	*State Fund.*	*Co. F.*
Buchanan	.....	$175
Buckeye	.....	200
Cottonwood	.....	175
Canyon	.....	200
Capay	.....	175
Center	.....	175
Clover	.....	175
Cache Creek	.....	175
Cacheville	.....	400
Eureka	.....	200
Enterprise	.....	175
Franklin	.....	175
Fillmore	.....	175
Fairfield	.....	175
Fairview	.....	175
Grafton	.....	400
Gordon	.....	400
Haight	.....	175
Jefferson	.....	175
Langville	.....	200
Liberty	.....	200
Lisbon	.....	200
Monument	.....	175
Montgomery	.....	175
Mount Pleasant	.....	200
Mountain	.....	175
Monitor	.....	175
Merritt	.....	200
North Grafton	.....	200
Occidental	.....	175
Prairie	.....	200
Putah	.....	175
Pine Grove	.....	400
Pleasant Prairie	.....	200
Plainfield	.....	200
Quicksilver	.....	175
Spring Lake	.....	175
Sacramento River	.....	175
Union	.....	200
Vernon	.....	175
Woodland	.....	2,050
Washington	.....	800
Woodland Prairie	.....	175
Willow Slough	.....	175
Willow Spring	.....	175
Yolo	.....	400

Respectfully, H. B. PENDEGAST,

Supt. of Schools.

Electric Illumination.

W. H. Preece, the electrician to the British Postoffice, is inclined to look upon the present activity about the electric light as one of those sensational spasms which seize the public periodically at intervals of about ten years. He has not yet found the ideal electric light. He went to Paris, and everywhere where the electric light could be seen, but he had laid down three desiderata, which he had not found accomplished. The first that the light must be absolutely steady; secondly, it must be brilliant, giving a light of 1,000 candles, or more; thirdly, it must be durable. Of all the lights, the only one he had seen which came up to his standard of brilliancy was the Serrin; the only one which came up to his criterion of steadiness was the Werdermann; and the only one sufficiently durable was the Wallace, by which he meant one which would last all night, and nights in England sometimes last eighteen hours. But there were several which came pretty near these criteria.

Real Estate Transactions.

The following transfers of real estate were placed on record during the month of December, 1878.

John A. Lang to Nancy Lausner—Lot and improvements in the town of Langville. Consideration, $900 gold coin.

D. P. Edwards to A. Craig—Part of the Rancho Rio de los Putos adjoining the town of Winters. Consideration, $100.

Edward Bynum and Rachel Bynum to W. B. Gibson—14.48 acres half mile south of the town of Woodland, lying in sec 32, t 10 n, r 2 e. Consideration, $2,316.80.

Martin Steinmitz to Jacob Fuchs—The s w ¼ of the s e ¼ of the n e ¼ of sec 31, t 10 n, r 2 e, containing 10 acres. Consideration, $1,200.

Samuel Poorman and Christ. Green to H. G. Smith, assignee, in trust for the satisfaction of the creditors of the Odd Fellows Savings and Commercial Bank—Swamp Land Survey No. 335, containing 108.40 acres; also Swamp Land Survey No, 252, containing 315 acres.

Ed. R. Hamilton and W. P. Colman to Hood Alston—Reconveyance of Trust Deed for the s w ¼ of sec 31, t 8 n, r 3 e.

Hood Alston and wife to Thomas Lenox—Same property as above. Consideration, $6,000 gold coin.

James Cunningham to R. S. Carey—W ½ of n w ¼ and n ½ of s w ¼ t 10 n, r 3 w. Consideration, $50 gold coin.

Gillexmo Domingos Silvia to Frank Joseph Luvis—Part of Swamp Land Survey No. 279, containing one acre. Consideration $300.

V. V. & C. L. Railroad to Wm. Lower—n ½ of lot 1 Block 18 in the town of Madison. Consideration $75.

Richard Barnes to David Barnes—Part o lot 1, block 2, Woodland known as the American Exchange Saloon. Consideration, $2,800.

V. V. & C. L. Railroad to Gordon School District—Lots 15 and 16 in block 14 in the town of Madison. Consideration, $1.

Walter S. Huston and wife to J. W. Dearing—Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block 6 in the town of Knights Landing. Consideration, $750 gold coin.

Joseph Cook and E. M. Cook to Joseph Kinkade—S e ¼ of sec 10, t 9 n, r 2 e, containing 160 acres more or less, Consideration $2,750 gold coin.

Geo. W. Scot to Yolo County—Right of way for road, etc. Consideration $1.

Elias Seabold and Mrs. Nancy N. Thatcher to Yolo County—Same.

J. A. Dearing and Jno. W. Freeman to Yolo County—Same.

Joseph Keller and B. F. Jackson to Yolo County—Same.

James McMahon, Jno, R. Briggs, Henry Robinson and Stephen Hill to Yolo County—Same.

T. W. Guthrie, Wm. Sims and Joe Griffin to Yolo County—Same.

C. H. Swift, surviving trustee, to Gottfried Schmeiser—N e ¼ of sec No. 10 t 8 n, r 1 e—Reconveyance of Trust Deed.

Thomas Pierce to R. S. Carey—N e ¼ of sec 15, t 10 n, r 3 w, containing 160 more or less. Consideration $350 gold coin.

A. Strong to Alex Porter—Lot in College Addition, Woodland, 20 feet front on Main St. Consideration, $2,000 gold coin.

J. P. Jackson to L. C. Drummond—Lots 3, 4 and 5, block 2, range "C" in the town of Davisville. Consideration $150 gold coin.

J. P. Bullock, Sheriff, to H. C. and A. W. Gable—S e ¼ of sec No. 1, t No. 11 n, r 2 w, containing 160 acres. Consideration, $1,282.04.

D. Wilgamott to North Branch Ditch Co.—Right of way across premises for irrigating ditch. Consideration, $1.

Sacramento Savings Bank to W. K. Anderson—N e ¼ of sec No. 26, t 9 n, r 1 e, containg 160 acres more or less. Reconveyance of trust deed.

James Henderson and wife to A. M. Newell and wife—Lots in the town of Washington. Consideration $800.

James Wilson to Geo. W. Scott—Lot 12 block 13, in the town of Winters. Consideration $50.

A. J. King to Charles A. Arvedson—Swamp Land Survey No. 651, in Yolo County, containing 66.55 acres. Consideration, $1,000.

F. S. and J. W. Freeman to Joseph Gibson—Lots 1 and 2 of the n e ¼ of sec 5, t 9 n, of r 1 e, containing 160 acres. Consideration, $3,000.

J. J. Black to E. T. Huston—Lots 11 and 12, block 4 in the town of Blacks Station. Consideration, $200 gold coin.

J. J. Black to M. M. Huston—Lots 1, 2, 15 and 16 in block No. 1, Blacks Station. Consideration, $250 gold coin.

Benjamin Plank to Ellen D. Plank—Lots in the town of Washington. Consideration, $500 gold coin.

Bank of Woodland to E. L. Clark, Jr.—Part of block "J," Arnold & Gilly's Subdivision of the Rancho Cañana de Capay, containing one acre and known as Capay Hotel. Consideration $1.

H. S. Deaner to R. H. Newton—The undivided ¼ of a lot in Woodland. Consideration, $300 gold coin.

R. S. Carey to Robt. D. Armstrong—N w ¼ of sec 27, t 8 n, r 3 e, containing 160 acres more or less. Consideration, $100.

Robert B. Armstrong to Jno. T. and D. W. Carey—S w ¼ of sec 27, t 8 n, r 3 e, containing 160 acres. Consideration, $100.

Jno. H. Carroll to Adolph Palm and Henry Harms—Swamp Land Surveys Nos. 283 and 284. Consideration, $13,000.

Geo. Loring to John Dehm—Lot in Woodland. Consideration, $250 gold coin.

Geo. A. Moore and Frank Miller to Enos P. Rose—Reconveyance of trust deed for 107 acres of land situated near Clarksburg, Yolo County.

Frederick Weir to Harriett N. Bently—The s 90 acres of Swamp Land Survey No. 480. Consideration, $1.

Frederich Weir to Wm. W. Griffiths—the n 71.90 acres of Swamp Land Survey No. 486. Consideration, $1.

John A. Lang to Lovell & Parker—Lot in Langville, Consideration, $150 gold coin.

Wm. Dresbach to Henry Strippel—S e ¼ and the s ½ of the n ½ of sec No. 6, t 9 n, r 2 e, containing 240 acres more or less. Consideration

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

Declined, With Thanks.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

You write me you will be my "friend"
Henceforth—a "sister," nothing more,
And so on, to your letter's end,
With cruel pity, o'er and o'er,
As though you deemed the past a breath
Upon life's mirror deep and bland,
That nothing of the breather saith
When blotted by a jeweled hand.

But pardon me if I decline
Friendship's, or sister's sacred tie
With one who thus can dash the wine
Of love that mantled late so high,
And all the burning looks that swam
Above the beaker turn to naught,
As points for future epigram
To while the worldly after-thought.

If, while you fed my flame with sighs,
Soft-whispered vows, shy kisses given,
And under-lidded glance of eyes,
Whence lovers build their hopes of heaven,
You merely meant to idle by
Some tedious hours—to "draw me out"—
Forgive me if your friendship I
Should deem too light to care about.

Or, if a darker purpose ruled,
To take a heart by stratagem,
And then, as your amusement cooled,
To wring, to torture, and contemn,
Forgive me still if I should not,
In folding fancy's broken wing,
Crave sisterhood in deed or thought
From such a vile, revolting thing.

Thanks for my letters! Here are yours,
With photograph and lock of hair,
And, if their memory yet endures
As something that could once ensnare,
Flaunt them as rallying flags, I pray,
Above the long and reeling ranks
Of those who, at some future day,
Your friendship may decline with thanks.

Carrying His Own Bundle.

In the dullest part of the dullest county of England is situated the little demi-semi-fashionable bathing town of T.

Once, there happened to the said little town a very dull season. Every town on the coast besides was full of company—bathers, walkers, donkey-riders, saunterers and peddle-gatherers; yet the luckless town of T. was comparatively empty. Huge placards with "Lodgings to let" stared everybody in the face, from every window in every direction.

In this state of utter stagnation were affairs at T., when one hot day, in the middle of August, a stranger was seen to enter that town corporate. This stranger entered the town in so questionable a shape, that the very fourth and fifth castes in T. stood aloof, holding themselves above him. Even the shop-keepers, mantua-makers, and waiters at the taverns, felt their noses curl up intuitively at him. The groups of loiterers, collected at the doors of the inns, passed contemptuous comments on him as he pursued his way, and the fashionables that were to be seen in the streets cast supercilious glances of care less superiority upon him, for he was on foot and alone, attired in a coat, waistcoat, and in short a whole suit, of that sort of mixed cloth called pepper-and-salt-colored, with a black silk handkerchief tied about his neck in a nautical style. He wore sea-boots pulled over his knees, and to complete the picture, carried a large bundle in a red silk handkerchief at the end of a stout oaken cudgel over his shoulder.

"I'll warrant me, Jack, that 'ere fist of his would prove a knock-me-down argument," said a sailor to one of his shipmates, who was intently surveying the stranger.

"Ey, ey, my lad, make yourself sure of that," replied Jack, between whom and the stranger a single look of recognition had been exchanged, *en passant*.

"He's a rum sort of fish, howsomever," rejoined the first speaker, "and I wonder what wind cast him on this shore. He don't look like a landsman, for all his pepper-and-salt gear. Mayhap you know somewhat about him, Jack."

"Mayhap I do," replied Jack, pursing up his mouth with a look of importance; but I haven't sailed so many years in the king's service without learning to keep my own counsel—aye, and another's too, on occasion; and I'd advise you, Ben, my boy, to take another observation of his fist, before you go to crack your jokes on him!" said Jack; and Ben having done so, wisely determined on keeping his distance.

There certainly was a characteristic something in the stranger, from the tie of his handkerchief to the slight roll in his gait, that savored of a seafaring life. Even his way of setting on his hat had not the look of a landsman. The act of sturdy independence with which he shouldered his bundle and trudged along, showed that he considered the opinions of the bystanders was a matter of perfect indifference. Yet there was that about him which forcibly arrested the attention of every one. People who would not own to themselves that they thought him worthy of notice, nevertheless turned round—to look at him again.

A sovereign procured him a supper and bed, and all things needful for rest and refreshments, at a small public house, whose crazy little creaking sign promised to travellers, "Good entertainment for man and horse."

The next morning, being disencumbered of the unpopular bundle at the end of that oaken cudgel, which he still either grasped or flourished in a most nautical fashion, he entered the reading-room of the town.

"It is no use putting down your name, sir, for you cannot be admitted here," was the answer he received from the superintendent of this fashionable resort.

"Not on my paying the usual terms of subscription?" demanded the stranger.

"No, sir, we cannot admit persons of your description on any terms, sir."

"Persons of my description!" retorted the stranger, most emphatically, grasping his trusty cudgel; "and pray, sir, of what description do you suppose me to be?"

The Jack in office surveyed the sturdy stranger with a look in which contempt and alarm were oddly blended, as he replied—

"Can't exactly say, sir, but I'm sure none of our subscribers would choose to associate with you."

"How do you know that, you saucy Jackanapes?" said the stranger, becoming a little choleric.

"Why, sir, because, sir, we make a point of being very select, sir, and never on no account admit persons of your description."

"But it seems you do not know of what description I am."

"Why, sir, no one can expect to keep these sort of things secret."

"What, then, is it whispered about that I am?"

"Whispered! Lord, sir, it was in everybody's mouth before breakfast!"

"And what does everybody say?"

"That you are a broken-down miller hiding from creditors." And here he cast a shrewd glance on the threadbare pepper-and-salts of the stranger, who regarded him for a moment with a comic expression on his features, made him a profound bow, and walked off.

Not a whit humbled by this repulse, the stranger repaired to the place of general promenade and took possession of a vacant place at the end of one of the benches, on which was seated two or three of those important people who had from time immemorial invested themselves with the dignity of the head persons of the place.

These worthies did not allow him time to make their acquaintance, but with an air as if they dreaded infection, they rose and departed. Not the least discomposed by the distaste the great men of little T. evinced for his society, the stranger drew from his pocket a box, lighted a cigar and smoked for some time with great relish.

At length, perceiving a new set of loungers on the promenade, he hastily dispatched his cigar, and approaching one of the other benches, addressed a few courteous, though trifling, observations to its occupants, three ladies and a gentleman; but had his remarks been either of a blasphemous or indelicate nature, they could not have been received with a greater appearance of consternation by the ladies, who rose alarmed at the liberty the man had taken, while the gentleman observed, with the most aristocratic demeanor, that he labored under a mistake in addressing those ladies.

"Sir," said the stranger, "you are right; I took you for persons of politeness and benevolence. Discovering my error, I crave your pardon and retire."

Although any reasonable person might have been satisfied from these specimens of the inhabitants, still "the man who carried his own bundle" persevered in his endeavors to find some liberal-minded person therein. From the highest to the lowest, a general feeling of suspicion seemed to pervade the bosoms of all, and the luckless stranger resided in the town a whole week without finding a single exception.

The habitual good temper, and light-hearted gaiety of the stranger was ruffled; and there was a compression on his brow, and an angry glow on his cheek, as he entered that notorious gossip-shop, the post-office. The mail had just arrived, and the letters having been sorted, were delivered to their respective claimants. But there was one letter that had not been claimed, which excited general curiosity.

According to invariable diurnal custom, all the town-people who had nothing to do, were assembled in or near the post-office—those who expected letters to receive them, and those who did not, to take note of the epistles directed to their neighbors.

The unclaimed letter was of a tempting appearance, surmounted with a coronet addressed to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord A—— B——, and franked by the Duke of A. Many were the surmises offered on the subject. Could it be possible that a man of his high rank meant to honor them with his presence for the season? But then he had not engaged lodgings. No matter, there were plenty disengaged. Lord A—— B—— would doubtless arrive that day with his suite. It would be the salvation of the town for the season to be able to announce such an arrival in the country papers. The presence of my lord was perhaps a prognostic of a visit from the duke and the mighty duchess.

During the discussion, in which by this time the whole town was engaged, there were some whose curiosity to know the contents of this important epistle was so great as to betray them into the endeavor of forestalling Lord A—— B—— in reading all that was come-at-a-ble in his letter; but the envelope was folded so as to baffle the most expert in the worthy art of round-readings.

The stranger (who had remained an unnoticed listener in the crowd, and had quietly seen the letter passing from hand to hand through a large circle), now stepped into their midst, and making a low bow, said—

"Gentlemen, when you have amused yourselves sufficiently with that letter, I will thank you to hand it over to me, its rightful owner."

"To you!" exclaimed the whole town and corporation in a single breath, "this letter, which is franked and sealed by the Duke of A——, and addressed to Admiral Lord A—— B——?"

"I am he, gentlemen," said the stranger, making a sarcastic obeisance all around. "I see you do not think that the son of a duke can wear such a coat, and carry his own bundle on occasion. However, I see one within hail who can witness to my identity. Here, you Jack Braceyard, have you forgotten your old commander?"

"Forgotten your honor! No, no, my lord," exclaimed Jack, springing into the midst of the circle. "I knew your noble lordship the moment I saw you; but I remember your honor's humor too well to spoil your sport by saluting, when you thought fit to hoist foreign colors."

"Jack, you are an honest fellow, and here's a sovereign to drink my health, for we have weathered many a hard gale together, and here's another for keeping my secret, old heart of oak. And now, gentlemen," continued Lord A—— B——, "if you are not yet satisfied that the letter belongs to me, here are, I trust, sufficient proofs." As he spoke he produced from his pocket-book a bundle of letters, bearing the same superscription.

The postmaster immediately handed him the letter, and began a string of elaborate apologies, which his lordship did not stay to listen to, but walked back to the Golden Lion, leaving the assembled population of —— mute with consternation.

That afternoon, the whole corporation, sensible too late of their error, waited in a body on Lord A —— B—— to apologize for their mistake, and to entreat him to honor the town with his presence during the remainder of the season.

He was busily employed in tying up his bundle when the deputation entered, and he continued to adjust it all the time they were speaking. When they concluded, having tightened the last knot, he replied as follows:

"Gentlemen, I entered your town with every intention of thinking well of its inhabitants. But I came in a shabby coat, carrying my own bundle, and took up my quarters at a paltry alehouse, the only place where you would give me admittance. Your reception of me would have been very different had I arrived in my carriage. But, gentlemen, I am an odd fellow, as you see, and sometimes try whether I can obtain it without these adventitious distinctions; and the manner in which you treated me, while I appeared among you in the light of a poor and inoffensive stranger, has convinced me of my error in looking for liberality here. And I must inform you that I estimate your polite attention at the same value that I did your contempt, and that I would not spend another night in your town if you would give it to me; and so good-morning."

As his lordship concluded, he attached his red bundle to the end of his bludgeon, and shouldering it, with a droll look at the discomfited corporation, he trudged out of the town with the same air of sturdy independence that he had trudged in.—*Belgravia.*

Japanese Theatres.

The Japanese haven't yet learned the art of intensifying their enjoyments by abstemious indulgence. For instance, in their theatrical performances they take a whole three-volumed novel at a gulp. Think of sitting from eight o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening for amusement! "The entertainment," says the Japanese reporter, who prepared for the *Tokio Times* a paper on "Current Theatrical Attractions," "continues over thirteen hours. Rather a long time when compared with that of European theatres, where very seldom more than four hours are occupied." The Japanese gallants might be excused for going out between acts to take a rest. The play which the Japanese reporter has recorded, act by act, in a very conscientious manner, but of which he has not thought it worth while to mention the title (as it was being performed daily before crowded houses at the Shintomiza Theatre), is rather a disjointed affair. Its principal characters are an actor and two beggars, all of whom, from various motives, "shave their heads, change their names and take up the monastical life." There is a great deal of robbery and trickery, garnished at intervals with some lively love-making. In the midst of the drama, says the reporter, "there are two intermediate acts introduced, probably by way of relief to the long-sustained boisterousness of the principal piece, with which they are quite disconnected, and which illustrate the period of strife between the two great feudal families of Genji and Heike. These are to many the most imposing part of the whole performance. They commence at about two in the afternoon and end at four. Both the principal and intermediate plays are founded on facts, but as they are embellished to such an extent as is considered necessary to suit the stage, there remains but little which is identical with the events as they did actually take place." In this interpolation a high-toned gentleman cuts off the head of his son rather than that of his enemy's son, whom he had previously rescued from danger, and the high-toned son (ten or twelve years of age) "at once declared his willingness to make the sacrifice, and adds that it is but an ordinary obligation, which a son owes his parents." The reporter's language is good, only one "eccentricity" of expression appearing in the whole: "Hoshiyemon, wishing to get *red* of Mumakichi and his party without delay, offers him one hundred *rios* to depart."—*Courier-Journal.*

Monsieur Thiers was one of the few great men who could resist the enticing luster of a title. When addressed as Baron by the Duke of Trevise, he exclaimed: "I am not a Baron, Mousieur, and be sure if the King had a title to give me, he would make me a Duke, as you are; but I do not want any title." All his life he remained the true ideal of the French bourgeoise. Yet he was a constitutional monarchist until the actual republic made him President. He did not believe in universal suffrage, and called the people "La vile multitude," which was always remembered against him. He was one of the most versatile of men—historian, orator, philosopher and statesman, and withal a great egotist. "I am smarter than you," he once said to Louis Phillippe. "Not because you say so," returned the King. He was a Deist; he believed in Providence, in the supernatural creation of earth and man, in the future life, in the human destiny, in the soul's immortality. His last years were full of glory; he was really the founder of the third republic, and his funeral was the grandest affair of the kind on record. Ousted from the Assembly, he snatched up the pen. "He remained;" says his historian, "in the front all his life, and died fighting like the antique gladiator." As a historian he is clear, simple and not to be surpassed. As an orator, he is pronounced the best debater of the French tribune. As a philosopher the public will soon have the opportunity to decide upon his merits, as his philosophical works, prepared by his official secretary, are now in course of publication.—*Courier-Journal.*

Dean Stanley's concluding words in New York, were as beautiful as they were appropriate. He said: "Near the shores of Lake George, the Loch Katrine of America, I saw an oak and a maple so joined that they seemed like one tree. I am reminded by this of the old oak of England, with its gnarled and twisted root, and the young shoot of America with its glorious promise of the future. May the union of the two trees on one root be always typical of the union of America and England."

A farmer at Boise City, Idaho, catches 400 rabbits a day. Along his fences he places traps, boards hinged upon pivots above deep pits. The rabbits jump over the fences and strike on the boards, which tip up, spill the animals into the pits, and reset themselves. The farmer gets a cent bounty for each ear, and the rest of the rabbits he feeds to his hogs.

Sub-contractors have purchased of the Phonograph Company the right to manufacture all toys that are susceptible of carrying a small phonograph, limited to sixty words. They have perfected the instruments and promise that we shall soon have dolls capable of carrying on quite a dialogue, also barking dogs, mewing cats, etc.

The Fortune of the Ex-Prince Imperial and the Ex-Empress.

Apropos of the various reports circulating with regard to the rumored marriage of the ex-Prince Imperial and the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, it may not be uninteresting to see what the would-be benedict possesses in the shape of worldly goods. According to a recently published account, having every appearance of genuineness, the "Prince," personally, has only a small income of 40,000 francs per annum, brought in by his estate at Vincentini, near Goritz, in Illyria. He owes this revenue to the Princess Bacchiochi, who left it to him with her estate in Brittany. The Brittany property was, however, nearly all mortgaged, and when all was paid off, the property was reduced to nothing in particular. So much for the personal property of the young pretender.

It may be wondered that his father made no provision for him. The explanation is easy. When Napoleon made his will in 1866, he did not count on being dethroned by the revolution which occurred four years later. In 1866, the Emperor and Empress, then at the height of their power and prosperity, made each other a sort of exchange of donations, bequeathing their property in such a way as to allow their survivor the benefit of the other's property. The Emperor gave his wife Arenenburg, and assigned her as a place of residence in Paris, the Elysee, now the abode of the President. To his son he bequeathed the throne, fancying he thereby assured him the best of his possessions.

From this it will be seen that if the Empress were to hold strictly to the 1866 will the son of Napoleon III. would have a poor chance of marrying decently, his whole fortune consisting of the 40,000 francs per annum and a few trifles—all that the revolution left him.

A lot of imaginative statements have been made respecting the fortune of his mother, Eugenie. The Republicans have made her the possessor of fabulous sums, while, on the other hand, the Bonapartists have reiterated again and again the assurance of her being something like a pauper. In point of fact, this would seem to be her actual position, according to the will of 1866, deposited with a notary named Mocquard, and opened at Chiselhurst on the 12th of January, 1873, three days after the death of Napoleon III. The will puts the Empress Eugenie in possession of, firstly, 120,000 francs per annum, derived from the estate of Mezzola, near Bologna, Italy, once forming part of Prince Bacchiochi's fortune; secondly, of diamonds of the value of about 2,800,000 francs, equivalent to an income of 50,000 francs; thirdly, of sundry houses in the Rue de l'Elysee, Paris, which, though partly mortgaged to cover debts due by the Duc d'Albo, were bought by Baron Hirsch, who gave 2,000,000 francs for them, say another 100,000 francs income; fourthly, of 80,000 francs in rentes, allotted to the Empress on the 1872 loan of three milliards.

If all these sums are added together we get a total of 450,000 francs income, or about $90,000, representing the instantly available fortune of the ex-Empress. The chateau of Pierrefonds and the Chinese Museum at Fontainebleau count for nothing, as the republic has charge of them at present, and does not seem likely to hand them over.

It is out of this income of $90,000 that young Louis must be provided for whenever he weds. They say that his mother has promised him two-thirds, or $60,000 per annum. On this and his expectations—not worth much just for the moment—he hopes to set up housekeeping with the Princess Thyra, or any other amiable and unassuming princess who will have him.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

Construction of a Singular Will.

Mr. J. S. Rosenthal, counsel for Mrs. Sophia Green, administratrix, with the will annexed, of her husband, William F. Green, who died last September, will file a bill in the circuit court of Baltimore city this week, asking the court to construe the will of her late husband. The will was written in lead-pencil on the fly-leaf of the family bible while Mr. Green was in extreme pain, and within a few hours of his death. He had been thrown from his carriage, receiving injuries which resulted in lockjaw. Mr. Green was a merchant-tailor, and had accumulated between $50,000 and $60,000 worth of property, but the larger portion is real estate. The will is as follows, and has been admitted to probate by the orphans' court:

"this Evening Il chal dai. I will Liv all my Property to my vife so long cha livs no lonner. Che can sell it or Borrow money any necessary. Etter her livs it belongs to my ehrs Chi most look outt by her Livitnanne so long as my Mother Livis. my Gorge I will give 2 Hundred for g'd behev. Eruksen Fisher I will Side Hnuse Replican 18 this Evening Wednesdas Septem 1878. Wm. L. Green." Witness, L. Kroeger, Joseph Green, S. Elire, Daniel McCann.

The bill states that the will seems to leave the property to the widow for life, with right to sell or incumber it; that she is required to take care of testator's mother during life; that $200 is left to George Adkinson, and a house to Fisher. The heirs mentioned in the bill, who inherit after the widow, if hers is a life estate only, are Joseph Green, Baltimore city; August Green, Washington county, Ohio; Mrs. Amelia Falkenstein, wife of Joseph F. Falkenstein; Mrs. Charlotte Driller, and Josephine Weyman, wife of Louis Weyman, all of Wheeling, W. Va.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.—People who, without knowing that they were applying nature's remedy, have drawn in their breath hard when they have cut a finger or barked a shin on a coal-scuttle, will be pleased to learn that they have employed respiratory analgesia in its simplest form. If any man will draw breath deeply and quickly for the space of three minutes or less, he will thereby lose acute sensibility to pain, so that he can endure a minor surgical operation without inconvenience. Eminent surgeons have found the process of great advantage when used alone, not only, but when anæsthetics also were employed, in which latter case the quantity of the drug to be used is greatly diminished.

Colorado contemplates the introduction of the yak or Thibet ox, which flourishes in the high mountains of Thibet, and the hair of which is used in manufacturing the beautiful Thibet shawls.

The Death of Bayard Taylor.

The career of Bayard Taylor is one of the most striking illustrations in recent American history of the substantial reward which our republican society offers to purely literary ambition. A generation or two ago the man of letters was so rare a character among us that his very singularity was a claim to public distinction. But Mr. Taylor made his celebrity long after Dana, and Irving, and Prescott, and Bryant, and a score of others had taught mankind to respect the taste and scholarship of the new Western World, and he won his highest honors in the very thick of the struggle for literary success which distinguishes these latter years of the nineteenth century. He owed nothing to the accident of time or of fortune. The prizes which enriched the close of his life were the well-earned fruit of the hard and persevering labors of more than thirty years. From the day when he set out, poor and unknown, to make the tour of Europe with knapsack and staff, until he arrived only a few months ago at one of the greatest of the European courts, bearing the highest diplomatic rank it is in the power of the United States to confer, cheered by the farewell plaudits of his countrymen, and greeted with marked honors by the people and princes of Germany, it can be said that Bayard Taylor was the maker of all his own good fortunes, and that he made them by the most conscientious and faithful of literary work. He was simply and always a man of letters.

This is not the place for a critical estimate of his writings, but there is one conspicuous quality in them which shone so brightly also in his personal character that we cannot pass it over here in silence. That quality is honesty. It is seen in the frank simplicity of his style, the thoroughness of his workmanship, the clearness of his opinions, the fidelity with which he held through life to his chosen work, sparing no pains to produce the very best of which he was capable, however small the subject or trivial the reward. Nobody could read one of his books without feeling the influence of this virtue. Nobody could know him without perceiving that this high literary merit was a reflex of an earnest and simple nature. If there is a long remembrance for honest men, there is no less a long life for honest books. It is a golden lesson for authors and journalists that in this instance literary honesty and personal uprightness have secured a brilliant success in life, and an enduring reputation.

There is little doubt that if Mr. Taylor had lived to complete the Life of Goethe, for which his foreign appointment gave him the long-coveted facilities, he would have crowned his career with a greater work than any in the long list of his books. It was a task to which he brought a manly enthusiasm and the accumulations of years of study and industrious collecting. Scholars will lament the untimely event which deprives American literature of what promised to be such an important acquisition. The craftsmen of letters and arts will mourn the loss of a companion endeared to them by a thousand amiable qualities. The general public will sorrow for the death of a public man in whose pure fame the whole country takes pride. But there are many others to whom the death of Bayard Taylor will carry a much sharper pang. We who have been for so many years in close intercourse with this kindly, tender and high-minded man, and have learned to value more and more as our intimacy increased, the nobility of his disposition, the greatness of his heart, the homely charm of his simple private life, can understand how deep a grief will be carried by the news of this morning to friends in every quarter of the globe who honored in Mr. Taylor one of the best types of the American scholar, and loved the most delightful of American gentlemen.—*New York Tribune.*

Literary Notes.

The "Life of Dean Hook" is already out in England.

Bret Harte had a new story in the December number of London *Vanity Fair.*

Karl Blind's essay on "The Ethic Ideas of the Edda" is about to appear in a German version.

What Burns, Scott and others have said of Caledonia has been put into a small quarto gift book.

The life of Cardinal Cullen will be written by his nephew, Bishop Moran, who has received a large number of letters and valuable documents for that purpose.

A weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in Rome, and will be printed simultaneously in five different languages.

The *Saturday Magazine* is the title of a new Boston weekly. It is almost a fac simile of *Every Saturday*, an eclectic weekly published by Messrs. Osgood & Co., some years ago.

The Society of American Carriage Builders have elected Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes an honorary member of their body, for having written the poem called the "One Horse Shay."

Mr. Th. Bailey Aldrich's story "La Reine de Saba" has been translated into French by M. Th. Bentzon, who publishes it in book form, with some picturesque tales by M. Edouard Egglesston.

Charles H. Webb ("John Paul"), the humorist, who has been in Europe a couple of years, arrived home a few days ago. He has gleaned abroad a great deal of material upon which to resume his labors as author and journalist.

"Apple Blossoms," the volume of poems by the little Goodale sisters, has achieved a remarkable success for a volume of poems without a great name on its title-page. Its first edition of 1,000 copies was exhausted during its first week.

Roberts Brothers have in press for early publication "Signor Monaldini's Niece," a new No Name story, by an American gentleman who has lived many years in Italy; "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars," Rev. E. Hale's new story, a sequel to his admirable "Ten Times One is Ten."

Mr. Robert Bagster, the Bible publisher, is out with a declaration that there is no probability of any immediate publication of any portion of the revision. And he further gives it as his opinion that if it ever is published as a whole there is little likelihood of its superseding in general use the authorized version.

Cooking for Invalids.

Let all the kitchen utensils used in the preparation of invalids' cookery be delicately and scrupulously clean; if this is not the case a disagreeable flavor may be imparted to the preparation, which flavor may disgust and prevent the patient from partaking of the refreshment when brought to him or her.

For invalids never make a large quantity of one thing, as they seldom require much at a time, and it is desirable that variety be provided them.

Always have something in readiness; a little beef tea, nicely made and nicely skimmed, a few spoonfuls of jelly, etc., that it may be administered as soon almost as the invalid wishes for it. If obliged to wait a long time the patient loses the desire to eat, and often turns against the food when brought to him or her.

In sending dishes or preparations up to invalids let everything look as tempting as possible. Have a clean tray cloth laid smoothly over the tray; let the spoons, tumblers, cups and saucers, etc., be very clean and bright. Gruel served in a tumbler is more appetizing than when served in a basin or cup and saucer.

If the patient be allowed to eat vegetables never send them up undercooked or half-raw; and let a small quantity only be temptingly arranged on a dish. This rule will apply to every preparation, as an invalid is much more likely to enjoy his food if small, delicate pieces are served to him.

A mutton chop, nicely cut, trimmed and broiled to a turn, is a dish to be recommended for invalids; but it must not be served with all the fat at the end, nor must it be too thickly cut. Let it be cooked over a fire free from smoke and sent up with the gravy in it between two very hot plates. Nothing is more disagreeable to an invalid than smoked food.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

AN INSANE WOMAN IN THE CARS.—On Friday afternoon last, passenger train No. 5 left Lynchburgh for Bristol, under charge of Conductor Fairfax. After a run of twenty-five miles, a woman, with a little girl about 7 years of age and an infant of 7 months, showed signs of mental aberration. She soon deserted both of the children, and became a raving maniac. She took a passenger for her husband, who, it seems, had recently mistreated her, and was, it is supposed, the cause of her derangement. Catching hold of the gentleman's beard, she shook her fist in his face and pulled his hair and abused him generally for having deserted her for another woman. The man appealed to Capt. Fairfax, who endeavored to persuade her to desist. The woman then turned upon him, and beat him and stamped on his hat, and hugged and kissed and abused him in turns. The first victim realized the situation and sloped into another car and took a seat with a fat man, and was careful to get on the inside of the seat. Everything was done that could be to pacify the woman, but she continued to rave in the wildest manner. Mrs. Virginia Watson, a lady of this place, was on the cars, and being a kind-hearted woman, took charge of the baby and put it to sleep. The raving mother was even infuriated at that, and grasping Mrs. Watson, tore her bonnet off, and would doubtless have seriously injured her had not the gentlemen interfered. The woman became somewhat quiet before reaching Wytheville, her point of destination, and was put off there into the hands of citizens at the depot.—*Abingdon* (Va.) *Standard.*)

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidden scowl and deserted hearth, these, and other nameless neglects, without crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond a reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sight arrives, dwell on the recollection of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awaken and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, and not the forgetting wife—a happy allusion to the hour of peaceful love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years of matchless bliss, loved, loving and content—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.—*Chamber's Journal.*

TO RENOVATE BLACK DRESSES.—Buy ten cents' worth of soap bark—from the soap-tree, *Sapindus Saponaria*—of any druggist; steep a while in a quart of water; strain into a basin and it is ready for use. It is best to take the dress apart brushing every particle of dust from it. With a sponge dipped into the decoction, wipe off each piece thoroughly, folding it up as you proceed. Then with well heated irons smooth and press all upon the wrong side until dry. The result of this simple process is quite wonderful—it is applicable to all black goods.

RE-COOKING BOILED FISH.—Take two pounds of cold fish and cut into quite small pieces; scald a pint of sweet milk; mix in one-fourth pound of butter; a tablespoonful of corn-starch; pepper and salt to taste and the beaten yolks of three eggs; butter a dish, put in, first a layer of fish, then one of paste; thus alternate, leaving the paste on top; bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

CAULIFLOWER.—Put to soak in salted water for an hour or more; look over carefully, remove the hard stalk and leaves; scald for five minutes; cut into pieces and put into a pie dish; add a little milk, and season with pepper, salt and butter. Cover the whole with dry grated cheese and bake.

APPLE CAKE.—One heaping cup sugar, one large tablespoon butter, two eggs, half cup of milk, two cups of flour, or enough to make a nice, thick, soft batter, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half of soda; this will make three layers if the pan is not too large.

APPLE CAKE.—Two cups of dried apples, soaked over night and chopped in the morning, two cups of molasses, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, flour to mix soft, spice to taste.

TO TAKE OUT MILDEW.—Use bar soap and powdered chalk. Wet the cloth, rub on the mixture, and lay in the sun. Another way is to soak the goods in some buttermilk, and lay in the sun.

Hawk-Eyetems.

Three hundred thousand men and women in New York live at boarding-houses, and yet people wonder that dyspepsia is on the increase in this country.

"For this home mission work," says the *Christian Standard*, "we want the best of women." Good brother *Standard*, you are too late; we married her nine years ago.

It is said that babies can swim without any teaching. This must be because "kick and paddle" are so constantly connected with the earlier stages of our existence.

A retired detective, in writing up the records of his twenty-five years experience, was greatly surprised to discover that on two or three occasions he had come very near catching somebody.

Times are looking up; it isn't absolutely safe to rob the coaches on the Black Hills routes, since the citizens begun hanging the robbers. Law and order are fairly spreading themselves.

One of the handsomest bronzes on exhibition at the Chicago loan exhibition is "Ulysses bending his bow." Wouldn't "Ulysses bending his elbow" have a more modern and significant twang to it?

General Joe Hooker has been advertised two columns' worth, and the impression the reader gets from the interview is that there was only one general in the war and he spelled his name with an H.

A vagrant confined in the Des Moines county jail, pleasantly advertises "an easy business, with light work, and requiring no capital, for sale, for the reason that the proprietor desires to retire from business."

"Her eyes," remarked the proof reader, "are her strongest attraction. They draw your attention and admiration in spite of yourself." "Ah, yes," replied the cashier, "a kind of a sight draft, as you might say."

William Augustus to sleepy roommate: "Come, John Henry, why don't you get up with the lark, as I do?" John Henry, grimly: "Been up with him all night." Profound silence, amid the breath of an early k. t.

When it comes to predicting the weather for to-morrow, or betting on election, the ingenious Edison is as much in the dark as the stupid man who has to hire a carpenter when he wants a suspender button sewed on.

"Why did you beat your wife?" asked the magistrate of a culprit from West Hill. "Well, sir," replied the prisoner, who lives by fighting, "because everybody else had gone to bed, and wouldn't get up and come out."

"Solitaire diamonds," says a fashion journal, "are still in high favor for engagement rings." That's what makes an old married man smile so often and so pityingly, as he gazes at the young men who came to take his seven daughters to the sociable.

There is a poem in the November *Atlantic* that starts off by saying: "There came three queens from heaven." Never do you believe it; we'll bet you a thousand dollars one of them was dealt to him, and he pulled the other two out of his boot.

The Emperor William and Prince Bismarck are fairly overwhelmed with threatening letters. Never mind 'em, William, never mind 'em. We get them too, lots of them, but they hardly ever sue. Stand 'em off, just as you've always done, till times are easier.

Class in Mental Philosophy at the Burlington Collegiate Institute. "What then," asked Professor Wortman, looking at the tall student at the masculine end of the class, "what then, is your conception of the beautiful?" Tall student, taken by surprise, starts, blushes painfully, looks distressed and turns his eyes feebly in the direction of the feminine cluster on the other side of the aisle, and after finding that his views are utterly at variance with those of Hegel, Sir George McKenzie, Upham, or Fichte, says that he "isn't prepared." Profound emotion and expressions of sorrow in the class.

A week ago, and as you traveled through Illinois, there was a candidate waiting to help you off the train at every station, anxious to carry your valise to the hotel for you and give you a personal introduction to the landlord, bidding that great man to give you the big room with the open fire-place And to day? You can get off the train and carry your trunk to the hotel quicker than you can find a dray, the landlord stares coldly at you, pretends to be unable to decipher your signature, looks amazed when you say you are going to stay all night, and casually dusts with his handkerchief the glass face of the placard that reads, "All transient guests are expected to pay in advance." The election was held last Tuesday.

All Sorts.

The Cincinnati schools had an exhibit at Paris, which received both a gold and a silver medal.

The Waldenses have a Theological Seminary at Florence, Italy, at which seventeen students were in attendance last year.

There are 340 Nihilists confined at Odessa waiting trial. During the proceedings the Russian Government will increase the garrison to prevent disturbance.

Mount Holyoke Seminary—the famous New England school for young women—also received a silver medal at Paris. It has a new class of 112, and 280 students in all.

It has been decided to hold a World's Fair in Melbourne, Australia, in October, 1880; and the merchants of New York have already taken steps toward a grand exhibition in April, 1889, the centennial of George Washington's first inaugural.

The Keokuk *Constitution* tells of a "Kansas man who proposed to a girl by simply sending her his card. His name was William Merimee." Why didn't the *Constitution* finish its story? The young lady sent her card back. Her name was Mary U. Yewbet.—*Whitehall Times.*

The cost of maintaining our public schools varies greatly in the different large cities. In Boston and San Francisco the cost of instruction per pupil is very high, being $25 94 and $24 61 respectively. In Philadelphia it is only $12 71; Richmond pays $13 71; New Orleans $21 90, and New York $21 99. The South is not behindhand, it appears. Incidental expenses vary in about the same way: Boston, $10 21; San Francisco, $9 81; Richmond, $2 61; New Orleans, $5 12; New York, $5 68; but in Philadelphia, strangely enough, it is $7 26.

Intelligence Items.

The Cherokees observed Thanksgiving.

The District Court at Houston, Texas, has twenty-two divorce cases on its docket.

The tide of immigration to Texas from Germany is heavier this year than ever before.

The number of oyster-catchers, boatmen and openers in Virginia is put down at 10,000.

Fernandina, Fla., has some naturalized Chinamen, three of whom voted at the late election.

Somerset, Ky., *Reporter*: There are three sisters in this county who have given birth to twins three times each.

During the epidemic at Holly Springs over one hundred and thirty persons died without leaving sufficient estate to pay burial expenses.

The register shows that in fifteen months the Richmond bars have sold 1,897,205 alcoholic, and 3,093,523 malt drinks; total tax, $55,650.61.

Jewelry is made in Germany from the pure blood of the ox. The blood is dried, reduced to powder, and then molded and polished. What next?

Moore county, N. C., has twenty-eight gold mines, six silver mines, eight copper mines, nine or ten iron mines, and a general assortment of other minerals.

A bill is pending in the South Carolina Legislature to make adultery the only grounds for a divorce, and prohibiting either party to marry during the life time of the other.

The total endowment of the public schools of the United States is $8,000,000, and it is estimated that the average daily attendance is 4,500,000.

Wm. Jefferson, who was hung at Warrenton, N. C., lately, admitted to the commission of eight rapes, one murder, several attempts at murder, besides numerous house burnings and burglaries.

A prisoner arraigned at the bar of the New Castle, Va., court knocked the Judge over with his fist and felled the clerk with a brick-bat. The court couldn't put the bond high enough to hold him—still.

The Methodist population of the world is estimated at 20,000,000, and the number of communicants at 4,489,877. In the United States the membership is about 3,396,999, with 26,642 local and 22,194 itinerant preachers.

The Raleigh *Observer*, in estimating that North Carolina pays $8,500,960 for its liquor, while it only gives $1,000,000 for education, and $269,820 for religion, logically infers that its people "think eight times as much of whiskey as they do of education, and thirty-two times as much of whiskey as they do of Christian faith."

The Old South Congregational Church at Hallowell, Maine, which was destroyed by fire December 2, was built in 1796. Its organ was made in London, and was set up by the man who came from England to erect the one in the Old South Church in Boston. At the time of the fire the bell gave the first alarm.

Hubner's statistics of the world give the following figures, showing how the population of Europe is divided on religious questions; Portugal Greece, Turkey and Denmark, however, not being included, while there is no account taken of Mohommedans: Evangelical churches, 64,752,000; Catholics, 136,466,000; Greek churches, 63,478,000; Jews, 4,933,000.

In a certain sense, the churches in Rome represent the different trades. There is a church for coachmen, for stablemen, barbers, dyers, carpenters, clockmakers, plasterers, bookbinders, bakers, wine-sellers, tanners, tailors, bootmakers, butchers, innkeepers, boatmen, and scores of other trades. Each trade is jealous and proud of its congregation, and each thinks its church the most beautiful, and helps to adorn it by contributing to its funds.

Wit and Humor.

"Money doesn't make a man."—*Andrew's Bazaar.* But the want of it breaks him.

There are thirteen different grades of brown sugar, and yet some folks can't be sweet.

A candidate is never tickled when the voters scratch him.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

It is estimated that seven out of every ten words spoken in Congress are simply wasted. This generation talks too much.

The Albany *Times* believes that many females live single for the want of an offer of marriage. There is no further use for Martin Tupper.

A young man with his first goatee may be said to have a tuft time of it.—*Glasgow* (Ky.) *Times.*

Anybody can catch a cold now. The trouble is to let go again, like the man who caught the bear.

There is one advantage in marrying a woman who hasn't any mind of her own; she can't forever be giving you a piece of it.

Two hundred and nine lawyers in Congress? Good gracious! Is it any wonder they talk of a brief session?—*New York Express.*

We trust the undermost man in the fight will not forget that the proverb says an anvil lasts longer than the hammer.—*Oil City Derick.*

"This," said an agricultural implement dealer to an old farmer, expatiating on the merits of a new machine, "this is a patent corn planter," and putting it down, he planted it on the old Granger's corn, and raised an acher on the spot.

A merchant tells us that he set a hen on an old tomato can, recently, and she had hatched five bottles of catsup, with lithographed labels, and a dozen fine tomato plants. The gentleman is an alderman, and cannot tell a lie, and would not if he could.

"What will you be helped to in the way of earthly vegetables?" said M'Donald yesterday to a lady customer. "Lettuce pray," was the quick reply. M'Donald looked sharply at the lady and concluded she was a lay preacher, until she pointed to the lettuce basket.

A young minister was preaching in Seabrook, N. H., from "I am the light of the world," and made a poor work of it, stammering and stuttering and almost stopping, when an indignant huckleberry picker, a sort of masculine woman, shouted out: "If you are the light of the world you need snuffing."

Yakoob Khan.

That time brings its own revenge has long been accepted as a truism, and certainly its truth was never better exemplified than in the person of the young Afghan Prince, known to the world as Yakoob Khan. The character of Yakoob Khan shines out from among that of all his countrymen, not only as the most able and the most intelligent, but also as the most courteous, the most moderate, and the most refined. The life of such a man is a study in itself, and its recital will arouse sympathy in the hearts of all true lovers of brave deeds and noble actions. His life is also conterminous with the most eventful portion of modern Afghan history, and his career is closely intertwined with the fortunes of Shere Ali. Yakoob Khan was born in or about the year 1849, of a noble mother. His first appearance in public life may be said to be the occasion when he detected the European beneath the disguise of the dervish, and despite the fluency and nerve of Arminius Vambery. That was in November, 1863, when the Afghan Prince appeared to the traveler "a good-humored, inexperienced child." Since then, whether he has retained his good humor or not, he has certainly acquired a vast experience of life's vicissitudes.

His career in the history of his country commenced very shortly after his interview with the Hungarian traveler, for in 1864 Shere Ali's brothers disputed his possession of the crown; and Yakoob Khan was left in command at the recently captured fortress of Herat. While Shere Ali was carrying on the war with a varying fortune, victorious at Kujboaz, routed at Shaikhabad, losing his eldest son in the former fight, and deserted by his best General, Mahomed Refik, on the eve of the latter, but in the end expelled from Candahar and all the eastern country, Yakoob Khan was slowly but surely consolidating his rule over Herat and Ferrah and propitiating, in so far as he was able, the Northern Khan of Maimene. So it happened that when Shere Ali suffered his last overthrow beneath the walls of Knelat-i-Gunji and fled to Herat, he had not abandoned all hope of restoring the declining fortunes of his cause. During three years Yakoob Khan had preserved peace in the West, and had restrained the Persians, and had sent many a welcome contingent of hardy troops to the scene of battle in Candahar and Cabul. There was yet one chance left, but the degree of success that might be attained no longer rested with Shere Ali. In the field of battle he had been worsted both by Azim and Abderrahman, and his own reputation had become dimmed by disaster.

The fate of Cabul trembled in the balance when its real arbiter advanced on Candahar in the early days of 1868. The city fell at once after a sharp fight in the outskirts of the town, and then once more Candahar became Shere Ali's base for the reconquest of Cabul. In the meanwhile the disintegrating causes in the confederacy of the Barucksai brothers were beginning to become manifest. On Afzul's death, his youngest brother, Azim, seized the reins of power, and relegated Abderrahman to the minor post of Governor of Balkh. His own son, Surwar Khan, had just been driven out of Candahar by Yakoob Khan. Abderrahman's hostility was scarcely concealed to his uncle, Azim, who evidently desired to found a dynasty of his own, and Abderrahman, knowing the ability of the man, must have dreaded the contingency as almost inevitable. Whatever claims Azim may have had to the admiration of his countrymen as a wise statesman, he forfeited it by his tyranny once he came to supreme control. So at first the joint army of Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan encountered little opposition. Cabul, after an absence of more than three years, was entered in triumph, and south of the Hindoo Koosh there remained no rebel. Azim in the meanwhile had fled to Balkh to join his nephew, and in the face of the great emergency they each agreed to forego their jealousies. With a large force they advanced against Cabul, but their adversary had been more prompt. Yakoob Khan held the Bamian Pass as they came forth from the Sighan valley, and worsted them in a pitched encounter. But they found their retreat cut off. The Khan of Maimene had declared for Shere Ali, and was operating in their rear. They had no hope left now, except in making one desperate rush on the capital and surprising Shere Ali. But each of their schemes was frustrated. They crossed the Hindoo Koosh by a pass to the east of Bamian, but Yakoob Kahn was close behind, driving them before him. Past Cabul they fled with the young chief hot on their track, until they turned to bay in sheer despair in the neighborhood of Ghizni. Routed there, they fled for safety to Persia, where Azim died, and Abderrahman passed on to Khokand and the Russian territory. The five years' war had at last terminated, but its close brought credit to Yakoob Khan alone.

Since then Yakoob has been Governor of Cabul (1869), of Candahar (1870), and, after a brief exile, of Herat, (1871). In all these posts he exhibited the same great capacity that he had demonstrated on the field of battle; but Shere Ali feared him still. He recognized his superior, and he believed that the ties of blood would prove but a slight restraint upon the impulses of ambition. Yakoob Khan is said to have intrigued with Persia and to have coquetted with Russia. There are some who declare that he has loudly proclaimed his hostility to England, and Shere Ali himself endeavored once to make him appear as a Russophile; but all these assertions are mere idle rumors. On the other hand, he certainly expressed in 1872 to Captain Marsh very friendly sentiments toward us, and had commenced the study of English as a proof of his good feeling toward our country. It was shortly after this interview with the author of "A Ride Through Islam" that he came to Cabul, trusting to a safe conduct from Shere Ali, and it was then that he was imprisoned, while his younger brother, Ayoob Khan, threatened in Herat, was glad to find safety in Persia.—*London Times.*

The report of the hog cholera commission will soon be submitted to Congress. The investigation, for which $10,000 was appropriated, has made it certain that the disease is identical in all States where it is found, and that the lungs of the hog are always affected during the attack.

White lime will take a larger proportion of sand than brown lime.

The Thermachion.

A correspondent of the Peoria *Transcript* says that Mr. J. Chellew, of Glasford, Peoria Co., is at work on a machine for producing heat by mechanical means. Mr. Chellew said: "That it is well known that heat was a kind of vibration or motion of the molecules of matter, and that, therefore, it was possible to produce it by mechanical means. Iron, for instance, can be made hot by hammering it; heat can be produced by rubbing two sticks together, and many other illustrations of similar nature may be given, all showing that heat was a mechanical effect." Starting with this idea he went to work to construct a machine which would produce heat.

His first attempt was a success; the machine produced a low degree of heat. The motive power being the works of an old Seth Thomas clock, the trouble with the machine was that the vibrations were not regular, hence the low degree of heat; but he felt encouraged; that heat could be produced by a machine was evident; with better machinery more heat could be produced. He then purchased as good a Seth Thomas clock as he could find, having a compensating pendulum and other improvements, and went to work on a new machine which he calls a thermachion, it being the one the writer discovered him at work upon on a previous occasion. He was very reticent in showing this thermachion, as he wishes to secure a patent on it; but I can say that it is a wonderful machine. It consists of a plain wooden box about two feet square and three feet high, and attached to one side, like an addition, was a box made out of thin boiler-plate, being the same height and width as the wooden box, and about a foot deep; in the wooden box was the motive power, in the iron box the heat was generated. The essential part of the heat-producing apparatus was a plate which Mr. Chellew calls a "model plate." Mr. Chellew requested me to insert a small wire through a small hole in the iron box, after previously starting the works. In a few seconds I withdrew the wire, and it was too hot to touch with the hands; he then took a small tin cup of cold water and put it in the iron box; in two or three minutes he withdrew it boiling hot. Of course it is as yet very imperfect, being deficient in many details. The highest degree of heat yet attained with it is about 250 degrees. But Mr. Chellew expects that when certain improvements he is now experimenting on are attached, to show 500 degrees of heat or perhaps higher, and with other improvements and discoveries, to generate heat to any required degree. The same instrument will produce a high or low degree of heat as may be required, which will be controlled by a "regulator."

It is extremely portable, and as there is no smoke or gas emitted from it, it can be placed in any room. The expense of running is nothing, except the ordinary wear of the machinery. It can be adapted to any purpose for which heat is required. It may be used in cooking or heating; being so portable it may be taken from one room to another. It may also be used for generating steam for any engine, and who can say the amount of saving it will effect?

How Lord Beaconsfield Looks.

The great man moved so slowly towards the Guildhall platform that everybody had a good look at him, and could judge for himself whether he looked well or ill. Lord Beaconsfield's friends have taken some pains lately to spread the belief that he is unusually well. They have taken so much pains that I could not but recollect the remark I had heard from a lady of much wit: that she knew that she was growing old when her friends began to tell her how young she appeared. In truth, Lord Beaconsfield has a right to the gentle consideration we offer to great age and many infirmities. If I speak of his appearance with brutal frankness, it is because his health is part of the public domain. It is a matter with which the welfare of England is bound up. While his strength and vigor lasts, his malign influence lasts. A man who wishes well to this country must be excused if he notes respectfully, but with particularity, the signs of decaying power in her evil genius. He walked as a man might walk whose propelling power was due to some machinery inside of him. There was a gingerly stiffness of movement about him, as if he were not quite sure the clockwork might not run down before he had got to his appointed place. He leaned on Mr. Montague Corry's arm, and leaned heavily. His face was what his face always is, an impenetrable screen for the restless brain behind it. A few minutes later I had a still better chance to study this mysterious countenance. In his place in the procession which marches from the library into the banqueting hall Lord Beaconsfield made the circuit of the great room, and it chanced that the procession came to a halt as he was near the end of the table at which I stood. I had no more scruples in staring at him than I had in staring at the grotesque figures of Gog and Magog which haunt the corners of the gallery. Nor was he any more conscious than they of the attention bestowed on him; at any rate he gave no more sign of it. Not a muscle of his face moved; they hardly looked as if they could move. He had the Lady Mayoress on his arm. Once he bent to speak to her, and whatever the observation he confided to her may have been, it was delivered without a change of expression, or a gleam of life in his sunken eyes. I never saw a human visage so scarred or scored with strange lines. Not the least strange thing about them is that they are as full of power as they are of fantastic meaning. The parchment which hides the skull is strained tight as a drum-head over the protruding bones beneath the eyes, and hangs in angular wrinkles just below. Beyond doubt it is a thoughtful face, and beyond doubt, also, profoundly contemptuous of other people's thoughts. There is strength in the jaw and genius in the forehead, with a mocking glitter in the glassy eye which belies both, which almost suggest that he despises himself only less than he despises the race whom he governs. With all that, the face has an immense fascination for the beholder.—*London Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The Japanese make a very curious and handsome kind of copper, by casting it under water, the metal being highly heated and the water also being hot. The result is a beautiful rose-colored tint, which is not affected by exposure to the atmosphere.

One of Bob Ingersoll's Theories Put to the Test.

Not long since, says Peck's *Sun*, the following utterance of Bob Ingersoll went the rounds of the papers:

Col. Ingersoll says he keeps "a pocket-book in an open drawer, and his children go and help themselves to money whenever they want it. They eat when they want to. They may sleep all day long if they choose, and sit up all night if they desire. I don't try to correct them. I never punish, never scold. They buy their own clothes and are masters of themselves."

A gentleman living on Marshall street, who has a boy that is full as kitteny as his father, read the article and pondered deeply. He knew that Col. Ingersoll was a success at raising children in the way they should go, and he thought he would try it. The boy had caused him considerable annoyance, and he made up his mind that he had not treated the boy right, so he called the boy from the street, where he was putting soft soap on the lamp post, in order to see the lamp lighter climb it, and said to him:

"My son, I have decided to adopt a different course with you. Heretofore I have been careful about giving you money, and have wanted to know where every cent went to, and my supervision has no doubt been annoying to you. Now, I am going to leave my pocket book in the bureau drawer, with plenty of money in it, and you are at liberty to use all you want without asking me. I want you to buy anything you desire, buy your own clothes, and to feel as though the money was yours, and that you had not got to account for it. Just make yourself at home now, and try and have a good time."

The boy looked at the old gentleman, put his hand on his head as though he had "got 'em sure," and went out to see the lamp-lighter climb that soft soap. The next day the stern parent went out into the country shooting, and returned on the midnight train three days after. He opened the door with a latch key, and a strange yellow dog grabbed him by the elbow of his pants and shook him, he said, "like the ager."

The dog barked and chewed until the son came down in his night-shirt and called him off. He told his father he had bought that dog of a fireman for $11, and it was probably the best dog bargain that has been made this season. He said the fireman told him he could sell it for a hundred dollars, if he could find a man that wanted that kind of a dog.

The parent took off his pants, what the dog had not removed, and in the hall he stumbled over a birch canoe the boy had bought of an Indian for $9, and an army musket with an iron ramrod fell from the corner. The boy had paid $6 for that. He had also bought himself an overcoat with a sealskin collar and cuffs, and a complete outfit of calico shirts and silk stockings.

In this room the parent found the marble top of a soda fountain, a wheelbarrow and a shelf filled with all kinds of canned meats, preserves and crackers, and a barrel of apples. A wall tent and six pairs of blankets were rolled up ready for camping out, and a buckskin shirt and a pair of corduroy pants lay on the bed ready for putting on. Six fish poles and a basketful of fish lines were ready for business, and an oyster can full of grub worms for bait were squirming on the washstand. The old gentleman looked the lay out over, looked at his pocket-book in the bureau drawer, as empty as a contribution box, and said:

"Young man, the times have been too flush. We will now return to a specie basis. When you want money come to me and I will give you a nickel, and you will tell me what you intend to buy with it, or I'll warm you. You hear me!"

And now that man stands around from the effects of the encounter with the yellow dog, and asks every man, where a letter will reach Bob Ingersoll. He says he will kill Ingersoll, if it is the last noble act he ever accomplishes.

A Convict Dies With a Pardon in his Hands.

The Columbus, O., correspondent of the Cleaveland *Plain Dealer* says John Smith was pardoned by Gov. Bishop Friday. Smith came from Wood county three years ago with a sentence of fifteen years hanging to his neck, and a future dark with the gloom of despair and death staring at him from the portals of the prison. However common and vulgar his appellation would indicate him to be, the man's personal appearance was such as to impress all that he was one of many within the huge workshop who "had seen better days." During the past year he had suffered much from consumption, and it was for the reason that he had not long to live the Governor pardoned him. Friday evening when Warden McWhorter handed the poor fellow his pardon, he read it, kissed it and then died, with a smile on his face and the long-looked for pardon clutched in his hand. Yesterday his body was put in a rough pine-box and buried in the O. P. graveyard, with the coarse ribaldry of the guards for a burial service and but one mourner, nature, who dropped sweet tears from heaven in a soft and gentle rain. Last evening a lady, richly dressed and heavily veiled called at the prison, and exercising her right as the wife of the deceased convict, had the body disinterred and departed with it for her home in Wood county, where to-day the remains of the poor consumptive will probably be laid away in their last resting-place.

A Boy With a Heart.—The other day a bit of a boy called at the side-door of a good-looking farm residence and told such a sorrowful story that the lady was not stingy in throwing provisions into his basket. Happening to look into the front yard after a few minutes, she saw the strange boy mixed up with her three or four children, and she called out:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

"Feed'n these half-starved children!" he promptly replied.

"But those are my children!" she indignantly exclaimed.

"Makes no difference to me," he said, as he broke off another piece of cake. "When I find a young 'un crying for bread, and ready to swear that he hasn't tasted pie for over a year, I'm goin' to stop business and brace him up! Haven't you got a clean waist which I could put on this dirty little boy?"

She looked up and down to see if any canvassers for the poor heathen were in sight, and then she grabbed the broom and ran the sympathetic boy out of the yard.—*New York Graphic.*

Items of Interest.

The West of England Bank, which recently suspended, had 42 branches, and its liabilities are $17,500,000.

Cholera has appeared in Nagasaki, Japan, but fortunately it does not seem to be of the malignant Asiatic type.

Seven million passengers, according to records, have patronized the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, New York, within the past six months.

A five franc piece has three per cent. less silver in it than the American silver dollar. Yet the French coin sells in New York for 94 cents.

So great was the interest excited by the International Dairy Fair, in New York, that a permanent Dairy Fair Association is to be organized.

The police of Berlin will be increased by 1,004 officers and men after the first of January, the additional expenditure involved being nearly $291,000.

During the 70 days that the great captive balloon was at the service of the public in Paris it made 1,023 ascents, taking up about 34,000 passengers.

A Mr. Hunter Blair has just given $100,000 to complete the Benedictine College and Monastery at Fort Augustus, and proposes to become a member of the order.

Geneva, Switzerland, famous for its watches and musical boxes, and one of the oldest republics in the world, is about to divorce its state from the church.

Japan has fifteen Protestant missions and 161 missionaries, including their wives. Of mission stations there are ninety-four, and of organized churches forty-four.

The London *Court Journal*, of November 23, mentions that Mr. Bret Harte was then on a visit to England, and enjoying the hospitality of the Duke of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge.

A Telegraph Museum has been opened in Berlin for the purpose of containing a complete series of all the instruments used in the past and present time for telegraphic purposes.

The receipts of the Loan Exhibition last year amounted to about $12,000, of which, after expenses are deducted, about one-half will remain to be paid into the treasury of the Society of Decorative Art.

Ithung, the new Chinese Minister to Russia, has sailed for St. Petersburg, with a *suite* of sixteen persons. He has been honored with a rank higher than any ever borne by a Chinaman not of the royal family.

A Japanese steam vessel, the *Tokishima Maru*, left Osaka for Awa on the 28th of October. A few hours later some gunpowder in the cargo exploded, and every one on board, ninety-five souls in all, perished.

The young King of Siam has appointed the Rev. S. G. M'Farland, D. D., to take charge of a government school in Bangkok, with a view to the establishment of a system of popular education of the people.

Kansas claims a population of nearly or quite 900,000. She has now three members of Congress. On a basis of 140,000 for each Representative, that State will have in 1881-2 not less than six Congressmen.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that unless cattle shipped from the United States to Great Britain have Government health certificates when embarked, they will be slaughtered on arrival.

The Directors of the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association announces that the fourth festival will be given during the month of May, 1880, in the Music Hall Building. Mr. Theodore Thomas has been engaged as musical director.

Ex-Confederate General Hood, who lost a leg in the late war, is alluded to in a New Orleans paper as having returned to that city from Texas, to remain permanently, and that he had with him his children, three pairs of twins—lively Hoods.

To preserve apples nothing more is necessary than to lay them in bulk upon a dry floor and throw a thin linen cloth over them before the frost sets in. This is the method practiced in North America and Germany, and it is found to be effectual.

The Spanish Minister of the Colonies has introduced a bill in the Chamber authorizing the Government to issue Cuban bonds, and canceling the contract for 125,000,000 pesetas, concluded between the Hispano Colonial Bank and the Treasury.

A society for ornithology and the protection of birds has lately been established at Berlin, the object of which is to disabuse the public mind of the prejudices existing in regard to certain species, among them the English sparrow—a subject which has lately attracted much attention in this country.

A Wedding Mystery Solved.

An American recently solved a mystery which had confused and amazed a wedding party in Rome. The bride was the daughter of one of the most noble marquises of old or modern Rome, and the groom was the scion of another noble house. When the wedding contract had been signed the groom took the hand of his young wife in his own and kissed its fingers. She smiled at this, and allowed her hand to rest where he had placed it. But in a moment, to the dismay of the company, a voice was heard, as from her lips, saying: "Impertinent! how dare you touch my hand? Be off, fool." Still she smiled as before, and her lover gazed upon her face in dismay. Suddenly she seemed to laugh, and it was a dry and ironical laugh that startled people more than the words they had heard before. "Has the girl gone mad?" some one asked. She fainted, and her friends gathered closely around the sofa on which she had fallen. At this moment, a young American, described as "of great learning, but generally very taciturn and almost timid in manner," offered to examine into the cause of the strange occurrences, and approached the sofa. Casting his eyes on and around the sofa, and then about the room, he proceeded to crawl along the floor on his hands and knees until he came to a large ottoman. Behind this he found a young servant who had been dismissed from the house that morning, and went away declaring that she would be revenged. By some means she had found her way into the parlor and concealed herself behind the ottoman. Being a ventriloquist, she was able there to speak in a tone of voice which was naturally attributed to the bride.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. mh21-tf

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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Thursday, January 16, 1879.

TILDEN AGAIN EXONERATED.

For nearly three years the Radical papers of the country have been filled with slush and falsehood, says an exchange, concerning the New York Iron Mine, of which Samuel J. Tilden is principal owner, and certain promisory notes, or as it has more generally been termed, "scrip." Mr. Tilden has been charged with issuing these notes to laboring men in payment for their services in his mine and then refusing to redeem the paper as promised. This has been made the ground work for a bitter warfare against Mr. Tilden by Republican newspapers, until quite recently. The following, from the Chicago *Tribune* of December 14th, explains why they have so suddenly dropped the subject:

"The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided the case of the New York Iron Mine, complainant in error, vs. the First National Bank of Negaunee. The opinion is very lengthy, and delivered by Cooly, Justice, all the Justices concurring. This suit, it will be remembered, was an attempt to bind Samuel J. Tilden, who substantially owns the New York Iron Mine, by promissory notes which were made by W. F. Watermore, who was the general agent of that mine at Ishpeming, Mich. The court below decided in favor of the National Bank of Negaunee holding of the notes, and this decision has been reversed by the supreme court, with every point in favor of Mr. Tilden. There were upwards of $90,000 involved in this suit, for all which it was attempted to make Mr. Tilden responsible. The supreme court decides that it is not the custom nor within the power of mining agents, unless specially authorized, to make promissory notes or commercial paper, and that there was no recognition of this paper in any way by Mr. Tilden. This is a great triumph for Mr. Tilden, as well in a pecuniary sense as because the local pressure was very strong against him on account of his refusal to honor these notes when they became known to him."

Thus another republican gun is spiked. Surely Blaine did not open his batteries upon the South any too soon for the good of that party.

WHEAT AND HARD TIMES.

The quality of the wheat harvested in this county last year was, as a rule, very poor. Hence the prices offered, when there is any demand at all, are not flattering to the producer. About two-thirds of last year's crop remains yet to be sold. Our warehouses are groaning with this staple, held in storage for better prices. Should the season prove unprofitable, as appearances now indicate, it is probable an advance in the price of wheat will occur. But will the farmer have made by holding for a better market, is a question. We have never known money so scarce in this community as has been the case for several months. Many who have their wheat stored had to borrow money with which to pay their taxes at exhorbitant rates of interest. The merchants with whom they trade are compelled to wait for their bills until their customers sell. From this it will be seen that the holding of last year's crop has served to bring on the exceedingly hard times we are now experiencing. Had the wheat been sold at the highest figures offered since harvest, we believe it would have been better for all concerned. It would have put at least half a million dollars in circulation throughout the county, which would have made a vast difference with us in tiding over the hard times consequent upon a thus far dry season. Our belief is that holding wheat over fair prices for a better market, is, as a rule, bad policy, and generally works harm to the producer who adopts that plan, as well as to the merchant who trusts him for his yearly supplies.

NO POLL TAX.

The Convention is going to prohibit the Legislature from collecting any kind of poll tax, which is very wrong. We think in a few years that people will come to see the wisdom of collecting a hospital tax in that way. There are thousands of men in the State who are not paupers, who would like to have some place to go if they get sick, and if a poll tax of this kind could be collected, on the principle of an enforced insurance policy, they could have a place to go where they would feel under obligations to no one. Certainly the people most likely to go to the hospital should not object to this sort of tax. And, if it is wrong in principle to collect a poll tax to pay for personal protection, the Legislature is competent to discover it. Too many prohibitions in a Constitution is not good. Then, if we have no poll tax, what do we get out of the Chinamen? They tell us that it is wrong to tax money, and money and his poll is about all a Chinaman has. We would rather see the Convention leave the matter in the hands of the Legislature.—*Colusa Sun.*

MONTANA.

In a conversation with some gentlemen from Montana a few days ago, we were led to believe with them that that Territory was not always destined to be one of the unthought of places of the Republic. As a grazing country it has but few superiors, cattle generally, in the greater portion of it, being able to subsist upon grass the entire year. Its mineral wealth is comparatively undeveloped, but from present indications is of no small importance. Surface mining is carried on to some extent, especially by the Chinese, of whom quite a number have become wealthy. The Indians, comprising a remnant of almost every tribe in the West, with their thievish characteristics are rather a serious impediment to the welfare of the settlers, but, unlike the U. S. troops, they wait for no orders from Washington, and the thieves if caught start immediately for "the happy hunting grounds."—*Hollister Telegraph.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The WOODLAND DEMOCRAT (Daily) and the YOLO DEMOCRAT (Weekly) afford through their columns as good an advertising medium as can be found in any interior journal in this State. The circulation of these two papers combined is of sufficient magnitude to warrant us in making the above assertion, and we have no hesitancy in saying to advertisers, give us your "ads" and we will guarantee to you full value received.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 13th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—My attendance at the Court prevented me giving you a letter on last Saturday, and the Convention has been doing so much during my absence that it will be difficult to follow them, unless I give you an *extra* this week.

The system of Revenue and Taxation being completed, the Committee of the Whole took up the report of the Committee on

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To give your readers all the section, they passed in full would take too much space in your paper. A general outline is all that I can hope to accomplish, and must give you the first section in order to give you an idea of the change.

"Section 1. The Judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate sitting as a Court of impeachment, in a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Justices of the Peace and such inferior Courts as the Legislature may establish in any incorporated town or city and county."

Thus it will be seen that our whole judicial system is attempted to be remodeled. Howard promised to move, if no other man did, to substitute our present system in lieu of the proposed system. Section one was adopted without dissent. Section 2 contains the most radical changes in our system. It gives one Chief and six Associate Justices; makes these Associates a Department that can do business. Gives the Chief Justice power to make changes at *his supreme will* in these departments; to assign to these departments what business it suits his honor. It has a Court in Bank in which all cases may be finally decided at the discretion of the Chief Justice, and it requires four of the Justices to be present at a decision of a Court in Bank, and the original section required all sessions of the Court, in Bank or otherwise, to be held at the Capital of the State. Mr. Howard moved that the Court may be held at Los Angeles. After much discussion, and several gentlemen wanting the Court held at their own towns, it was left to the Legislature to determine where the Court might be held.

Section 2 is nearly as long as my ordinary letter. Mr. Crouch sensibly offered in lieu the section of the present Constitution, but it was voted down, and the report of the Committee, nearly as it stood, was adopted.

Section 3 requires that the judges shall be elected, and that they shall hold office twelve years. The six Associate Justices are to determine by lot who shall go out every four years. Two of them are to retire at a time. Mr. Cross offered a substitute providing that only two Justices shall be elected at the first general election, and these, with the Supreme Court already in existence, shall be the Judiciary and shall classify themselves so that two shall go out at the end of two years, as in the section originally offered. He was opposed to wiping out the present Judiciary officers. Mr. Barbour wanted the term of office four years. This was lost. Both were, in the judgment of your correspondent, in error, the first too long the second too short.

Section 4 is in reference to jurisdiction, and is the same as in the old Constitution, except in forcible entry and unlawful detainer and in appeals from Justices Courts. The Justices of the Peace are left with jurisdiction up to $300. Mr. McFarland wanted $1,000 in place of $300—lost.

The first thing in the afternoon session was the case of the irrepressible Dr. O'Donnell. A long preamble and a short resolution to expell the Dr. was, after much discussion, lost, the matter being thus indefinitely postponed.

Section 5 has reference to the jurisdiction of Supreme Courts. They have about the same jurisdiction as our present District Courts.

Section 6 is in reference to the organization of these Superior Courts. There is to be at least one Judge in each county, and of course a "Superior Court" held in each county.

These sections are all very long, and all I can give is the leading idea. They hold office six years, are to classify and go out, one class every two years. The Governor to fill vacancies until the next general election. There can be more than one Judge in a county, but not less.

Section 7 has reference to the division of the business between the Judges in counties where there are more than one Court and more Judges than one.

Section 8 defines that one Superior Judge may try any case for another in any other county, and if the Governor shall so request it becomes his duty. Mr. Cross offered an amendment allowing any member of the bar, by a written request of the litigants or their attorneys, appointed by the Court, to try the case. This is to remedy the difficulty of sickness or any legal disqualification. This amendment was adopted.

Section 9 has reference to the power of granting leave of absence to any Judge, and limits them to sixty days.

Section 10 refers to removal of Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts, who may be removed by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. Other Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall be removed by the Senate at the recommendation of the Governor. No amendment.

Section 11 gives at least one Justice of the Peace to each township in the State; gives the Justices jurisdiction up to $300, also in cases of forcible entry and unlawful detainer, when the rental does not exceed $25.

I am not yet up with the business of the Convention, but will try and write it up in my next, for this is too long now, and the people, in my humble judgment, will so decide this article upon the Judiciary.

INDEX.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Among the many names mentioned in connection with the Berlin Mission is that of George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It is known that Mr. Childs stands high with the present administration, as he did also with that of President Grant. It is very doubtful if Mr. Childs would accept the appointment if it were offered to him. As an evidence of the gentleman's standing, however, it may be said that the suggestion of appointment meets with general favor. The Philadelphia *Chronicle*, a Democratic paper, speaks of him in this style: "As a journalist, a philanthropist, a public-spirited citizen, a man of broad, generous culture and an ardent patriot, Mr. Childs is second to no one of his countrymen."—*Call.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Capital During the Freezing Holidays—The Reassembling of Congress and the Woman's Rights Convention—The Sole Event Since the Adjournment—New Year's Receptions—The Wonderful Endurance of American Women, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASAINGTON, Jan. 6, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—What are we doing in Washington during this coldest weather in the memory of Mrs. Meyra Clark Gaines or ex-Senator Simon Cameron? Simply trying to keep warm and waiting for the return of Congress. Dearest Congress thou hast left us and art perhaps blockaded in snow drifts, and may be unable to get back to the Capital at the appointed time, to-day at 11 o'clock, in sufficient numbers to make a quorum!

The freezing holidays have been very trying to the large loafing population of Washington, who have not been able to find their accustomed warm snoozing place in the galleries of the House and Senate. But now the Capitol will be heated from dungeon to dome, and like a motherly hen, will gather tramps, mostly colored, under her capacious warm wings. The weather has been intensely cold for ten days; the ground is frozen to a depth of thirty inches, and this being the average depth of water mains, many of them are frozen, causing great inconvenience and making the calamity of fires doubly dangerous. In many houses the bursting of water pipes makes it necessary for families to go two or three squares for water. This scarcity is felt chiefly in elevated localities, especially on Capitol Hill, and the question as to what Congress will do without its habitual beverage is becoming very serious.

This week the Woman's Rights Convention will assemble at Washington, and Lincoln Hall will resound with a reiteration of the same old familiar speeches. Cruel, despotic, tyrannical, domineering man will be shown up in his true and infamous light; Congress will be waited upon, petitioned, memorialized; and then the Convention will vamose the treadmill for another year. It may be all very well to allow women to vote, but the ballot would be accorded them much sooner if these self-elected champions of woman suffrage would only cease for a century or two making the absurd and silly speeches that convict them of utter unfitness for public life. There is, I think, a wide and spreading opinion among thinking classes that there is already too much voting, and that political purity and national safety lies in the direction of restricting government to those who are better qualified for its precious trusts; if it were only possible to draw the line. But at present the brute has the bit between his teeth and must run till he hurls the car against a lamp post. Then there will be repairs, amendments, reconstruction, and, perhaps, an abandonment of emotional rabble ideas in government and a return to the phalanx of principles. This not quite the style for a Washington letter which should be conventional, confining itself to men, measures, women and events. But sometimes the stock is short. The only event since the adjournment of Congress has been the 1st of January, 1879. It was marked by the unusual receptions, official, non-official, diplomatic and military. Every man arrayed himself in his best clothes and called on the ladies wherever they were prepared to receive. The ladies were all dressed most exquisitely, and many of them stood under gas lighted chandeliers., with the blinds of their parlors closed. Instantaneous photographs of the tableaux of presentation on that day would be interesting to those who delight to study modern manners, and who discern in bows, and smiles, and dress, and attitude, the material that is the basis of so much psychological reflection in the modern novel. In the evening, at many houses receptions were concluded with a dance, and the delicate American woman who physiologists tell us is degenerating physically, whose waist, they say, is so slender that she has not sufficient room for lungs, liver, heart, and other convenient viscera, after standing on her feet for six hours bowing, smiling, and prattling—continued for six hours longer to skip through the mazes of the lancers, or to whirl in the more violent waltz. Talk of the feats of Berths Van Hillern and Madam Anderson! "Physical culture." Bah! If it is desired to see prodigies of female endurance gaze upon the course at a ball room. One of our fair country women was shocked last summer when we saw a woman in Holland, built like a tub, drawing a canal boat, boarded with two tons of hay, her husband and family. And yet this American lady had known women in her own country who were not built like tubs, slender, frail looking specimens, do the cooking, washing and sewing for a large family, half the time balancing a big baby on her hip. To such a woman I think it would be rest and recreation to tug a canal boat. Not to create a wrong impression, I do not think it is habitual for the male navigators of the Dutch canals to ride while their wives walk the tow path, She was simply taking her turn at their common labor.

C. A. S.

IN THE LAND OF MYSTERIES.

The testimony of the doctors in the Troy Dye case shows that we are yet only on the border land of truth as regards the functions and peculiarities of the brain, and that no one is able to tell precisely where sanity ends and insanity commences. One positively swore that Dye was insane at the time he commited the act. Two swore he never was insane and others swore that they did not know whether he was insane or not. In truth that mighty organ is a mystery, an unfathomed wonder, and we seem to be really no nearer a proper view of its good and bad points than were those before the dawn of the Christian era. In fact, medicine itself is as yet but guess work. There are complaints of the human system and functions of parts of the body which are as great mysteries to the mind of civilized men as the wonders of the heavens to the benighted heathen. The mind itself is a mystery, and it locks on mysteries. All around, within and about it are wonders undiscovered, secrets unearthed. Great as has been the stride of science in the past it will be as nothing compared to the colossal steps it will take in the future. We are but just entering the the wonderful land of mysteries, and only the first few tangled briars have been cleared away to prepare the path. The dark forest, into which the light of truth must be made to penetrate, yet stretches limitless before us. Whether it will ever enter into the innermost heart of mysteries is a question which it may take ages yet to come to answer.—*Bee.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Transfer of Forts and Records to the British.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—General Roberts telegraphs that he reached Kakubi yesterday. The Deputy Governor of Khost came there, and will transfer to the British Commander forts amd records, which, it is supposed, contain certain full information regarding the revenues of Khost and Khuran districts. The people at Khost, at first unfriendly, seem re assured.

The Plague of Astrakhan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—The plague of Astrakhan is assuming serious proportions. Fugitives have carried contagion to three adjacent villages. Quarantine has been proclaimed throughout the district. There have been 400 deaths from disease up to January 4th.

The French Government.

TUNIS, Jan. 8.—The French Government is not satisfied with the Bey's action in sending a Plenipotentiary to Parir, and demanded an apology to the French Consul, the dismissal of the offending functionaries and an inquiry regarding the dispute with M. Desaucy.

Marriage of the King.

CROTSEN, Jan. 7.—The King of Holland was married to the Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont this evening with great solemnity. The Duke of Saxony and Prince William of Wurtenburg were witnesses. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, brother of the King, was unable to be present on account of illness.

The Strikers in England.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The strike of miners in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire will not be nearly as large as anticipated. Not more than six thousand operatives will go out. The strike has begun in the wire trade at Warrington, and may assume serious proportions. The masters contend for a reduction of wages or work must close, as the German wire can be obtained cheaper than the English can be manufactured. The men say the reduction is excessive.

Senator Booth's Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Booth's bill for the interchange of subsidiary silver coins and United States notes relates to all subsidiary coins without exception, and provides: First, that any person presenting them in sums of $20, or multiples, shall be entitled to receive legal tender notes for them. Second. the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer, receiving any coin under the provisions of this Act, shall exchange the same for United States notes in sums of $20, or multiples, upon demand of the holder of the notes.

Condition of Alex. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Alex. H. Stephens had an attack of neuralgia of the bowels last night, and is worse, physically, than for years.

Attacked by Tramps.

STOCKTON, Jan. 7.—Several tramps attempted to get on board the afternoon freight train yesterday, at the Central Pacific Railroad depot in this city, but were prevented by the conductor and brakesmen, when the nomads made an attack upon the train, throwing rocks at the employes.

Visits an Afghan Fort.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Hagar Pir announces that General Roberts visited the principal fort of Khost on Monday, and was saluted by the Afghan garrison. The attitude of marauding tribes around his camp, however, is so threatening that his force passed all Monday night under arms. The garrison at Peiwar, which was also threatened, have requested General Roberts to send them reinforcements.

Russo-Turkish Convention.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—It is expected that the definitive Russo-Turkish convention will be signed to-day (Wednesday), the Turks having promised to commence cessions to Montenegro, and the Russians having made concessions in regard to the war indemnity, and consented not to impose a clause making Russia the special guardian over the execution of the treaty of Berlin.

The Plague at Astrakhan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The plague has caused a general panic in Astrakhan and Saratow. A correspondent of the *Golos* writes: The plague commenced in a village in the district of Enotaievsk. Precautions against the disease were at first neglected, as it was mistaken for typhus. When the weather became warmer, people died like flies; the dead lay unburied in the streets. The infected district has been surrounded by troops, and communication with Moscow stopped. General anxiety prevails throughout Russia. The supposed deaths have been more numerous than stated.

The Difficulty with Tunis.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Paris dispatch says if the Bey of Tunis does not accord satisfaction by Thursday (to-day), the French Consul is instructed to withdraw, and six ironclads, with transports, will immediately leave Toulon for Tunis. All the Powers approve the attitude of France, though Italy is more reserved than others.

Reduction of Price of Public Lands Within Railroad Limits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Booth introduced a bill to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It provides that all public lands within railroad limits which heretofore have been subject to pre-emption entry at $2.50 per acre are reduced to $1.25 per acre, and all *bona fide* settlers under the homestead law on said lands shall be allowed to enter 160 acres thereof.

Treasury Purchase of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Treasury to-day purchased 400,000 ounces of silver, at a price slightly below London rates.

Train Robbers Captured.

OMAHA (Neb.), Jan. 8.—Monroe and Little, suspected of being stage and train robbers, were arrested at Kearney to day, at the instigation of Detective Leach, of the Union Pacific force, and will be taken to Pine Bluffs, where they have been operating. The Union Pacific are after all these rascals red-hot, and are fast breaking up gangs who have had designs on their trains.

Troy Dye Found Guilty.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 11.—This evening's *Bee* says: The trial of Troy Dye for complicity in the murder of A. M. Tullis, was continued in the District Court yesterday afternoon and concluded at two o'clock this morning. Sentence to be fixed Friday, Jan. 24th.

Intimidation in Napa County—Farmers who Employ Chinamen Threatened.

NAPA, Jan. 11.—The farmers in this valley who employ Chinamen are frequently of late receiving anonymous letters from an incendiary company, warning them to discharge their Chinamen or suffer the destruction of their property, and holding up the example of T. L. Grisby, of Yountville, whose buildings were some time since burned for the same reason by this gang. The farmers who have quite lately received such threats are A. H. Lincoln, of Calistoga, and H. W. Crabb, of Oakville.

Indictments against J. C. Duncan Dismissed—Report Pronounced False.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Eight indictments for perjury against J. C. Duncan and H. Kofahl, late Manager and Cashier, respectively, of the Pioneer Bank, were dismissed by the County Court to-day.

The alleged California rumor, to which the New York *Times* gives currency this morning, to the effect that the titles to the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches are now in the hands of the Flood & O'Brien firm, having been transferred in settlement for borrowed money, is pronounced to be false by a gentleman who speaks for Mr. Flood.

Outbreak at Fort Robinson.

OMAHA, (Neb.), Jan. 11.—A dispatch received by General Cook this morning says that there were thirty Cheyennes killed last night at the outbreak at Fort Robinson, Neb., and that fifty prisoners have been recaptured from among the fugitives. Captain Wessels, with five companies, is in pursuit. There were 150 prisoners confined in a frame building, from which all but thirty defiantly refused to be removed preparatory to departure for the Indian Territory. When they stampeded from the building last night they wounded four soldiers and killed one. They were armed with clubs, which they procured by tearing up the flooring, and had also got possession of a few revolvers.

Afghanistan Advices.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs concerning the news of General Roberts' victory over the hostile tribes, but says: Owing to the rumor of a threatened attack by Mongols, General Roberts intends returning to Khurum and concentrating his forces, which are now much scattered.

Friendly letters have been received from several Sirdars of Cabul.

The general feeling in Afghanistan is very strong against the Ameer and Russia.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.—Mayor Sandeman reports that authentic intelligence has been received that Afzah Khan has disbanded his army and left Candahar. General Stewart was one day's march from Candahar on the 8th of January

Storms in Scotland and Ireland—Ice in the Thames.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from Scotland report great snow storms and severe gales.

Telegrams from Crookhaven, Ireland, state that a fearful storm has prevailed there since yesterday afternoon, increasing to a hurricane late last night. Many vessels in the harbor dragged anchors.

Ice is floating down the Thames in great quantities, and steamboat traffic between Chelsea and Woolwich is entirely suspended. Many barges along the river are frozen in.

Seeking Mediation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: The Ameer entered Russian territory not in consequence of the success of the British, but to invoke the mediation of Russia. The Ameer will receive sympathetic hospitality, but the idea of mediation is an illusion upon the clearing up of which will probably depend the continuation of his journey.

Proposed Reduction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—The Grand Vizier has announced a programme providing for the reduction of the army to the minimum, and the decentralization of the administration of Vilayets.

Safety of the Republic.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—At a recent meeting of the delegates of the Left, Dufaure, President of the Ministry, favored entrusting the great military commands to Generals favorable to the Republic. He acknowledged that modifications in the Magistracy were necessary, but objected to wholesale changes.

Russian Interference.

LONDON Jan 11.—The Japanese are apprehensive that the Russians intend to annex Yesso, one of the largest islands of the Empire.

Another Call for Five-Twenties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called for another $10,000,000 of 5-20s of 1865, Consols of 1867.

Subscriptions to the four-per-cent loan today were $2,626,450.

The Colored Men and Conkling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A mass meeting of colored men was held last night, and resolutions passed that on the day of Conkling's re-election to the Senate they would fire one gun in Washington Parade Ground for every vote he received.

Replies to Gen. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the complaints of General Sheridan against the service. He takes up the charges seriatim and explains each one, closing with a comment that all are flimsy and cannot be maintained.

Indian Reservation in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President has issued an order setting apart lands on Salt River, Arizona, for a reservation of the Pimas and Maricopa Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A long and important caucus was held by the Republican Senators this afternoon, devoted to a discussion of a motion made by Edmunds. It is that a Committee should be appointed to draw a resolution expressing the approval of the Senate of the resumption of specie payments, and a determination to preserve the present currency system, untouched and unchanged. It was represented in the caucus that the law fixing the date for resumption originated in the Republican Senate, and now that the Senate was about to become Democratic, a party record should be made upon the subject.

Ice Gorge in James River.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—The iceberg extends from Richmond bar to Graveyard—nine miles. At the latter place ice is reported packed to the bottom of the river, at least 25 feet deep. Navigation is stopped, and probably for some time. The water is subsiding

Dangerous Act Suggested — Another Wife Taken.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 12.—Thursday morning the *Herald*, a Mormon paper, suggested that the American flag be draped in mourning and placed at half mast when the full text of the Reynolds decision is received here. This suggestion has aroused the Old Union soldiers here, who say that the flag shall not be insulted and they will resent it.

On the 2d instant John W. Young, one of the First Counselors of the Mormon Church, took another wife through the Endowment House, making his fourth. He is making arrangements for his departure for Arizona on Monday, and the *Tribune* calls upon the Federal officers to arrest him.

Ordered to be Ready.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Constantinople dispatch says that eleven battalions of Turkish troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy Adrianople as soon as the definitive treaty with Russia has been signed.

Further Strikes in England.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The foundrymen, ship builders and house builders of Bangor and in that vicinity have struck. Six hundred weavers at Carlisle have struck. The strike will affect the other departments of the mills. A strike has commenced in the wire trade at Warrington, and 1,500 men are idle in consequence.

Movements of Grant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: Grant leaves this city on Saturday for Marseilles, to sail thence for India the following Thursday in the regular French steamer leaving on that date. He does not wait for the United States steamship Richmond.

Decision Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of the Interior on the 11th instant, affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office denying the application of John Hayes to enter a tract of land in Los Angeles District, claimed adversely by the State as an indemnity school selection.

Madame Anderson's Tramp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Madame Anderson completed her task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours to-night. Considerable money is said to have changed hands on the result. She commenced her last quarter-mile at 10:45, and made it in two minutes, thirty-seven and three-quarters seconds. During the last four quarters she was the recipient of several presents. She appeared greatly exhausted after her last quarter mile had been finished, and was taken to her physician, where she will be under treatment for a week or two. At first she will not be allowed to sleep more than fifteen minutes at a time. It is said that she would probably never wake if not disturbed. In a day or two she will be allowed to sleep two hours at a time, and the time of rest will be gradually increased until she can take all the sleep she desires without fear of injury.

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oc31w

Rain Record for Yolo County.

KNIGHTS LANDING, Jan. 10, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The long continued dry weather causes general inquiry as to the rain table of past years and the months of each year when the rain fell. Heretofore the Sacramento *Record Union*, in its New Year edition, always gave the table in full from 1850 until the date of publication. This year they have omitted to publish it. I enclose the whole record since 1850, that you may publish it complete if you desire to do so, for the satisfaction and information of your readers, who ought to preserve it for future reference.

Respectfully, J. W. SNOWBALL.

RECORD OF THE RAINFALL FOR YOLO COUNTY:

SHOWING THE AMOUNT FOR EACH MONTH, FROM AUGUST, 1849, TO MAY, 1878, INCLUSIVE.

TOTAL FOR THE SEASON OF 1878-79 TO JANUARY 15, 2.650 INCHES.

MONTHS.	1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53	1853-54	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78
September	234																												
October	1.560		1.800																										
November	2.230		2.140		.003																								
December	12.500		6.000		.065	1.010																							
January	7.070	13.410	3.540	2.120	1.150	2.000	.770																						
February	4.501	1.330	2.000	8.500	3.400	6.682	4.801	.675																					
March	10.000	6.407	7.000	3.250	4.200	1.403	2.875	5.110	2.826																				
April	4.250	1.110	4.320	1.640	4.320	1.010	1.093	2.112	1.214	1.657	3.010	2.406	6.162	4.329	1.854	4.262	8.637	2.527	1.815	1.197	4.723	2.018	2.010	7.140	1.160	4.348	2.306	1.240	2.270
May	1.250	.600	.300	.310	.100	.001			.086	1.095	.020	2.874	.549	1.881	1.811	2.170	.355	.005	1.490	.006	6.718	.490	2.427	2.018	.478	1.010	1.805	.408	.648
June																													
July																													
August																													
Totals	31.090	4.710	17.990	31.965	20.095	18.6 6	18.770	10.443	18.991	16.041	22.636	15.548	35.549	11.579	7.988	22.512	17.924	25.305	82.709	16.641	19.372	8.470	29.032	14.398	21.886	23.763	30.196	9.305	26.800

Roll of Honor

Of the Plainfield School for the month of December.

First Grade—Lena Anderson 95, George Ogden 93, Dennis Conner 90, Susie Murray 90.

Second Grade—Alice Cook 95.

Third Grade, Firs tDivision—Mamie Griffin 98, Nettie Grover 94, Eddie Conner 94, May Ross 90, Eva Enyart 90, Leonard Cassel 90.

Second Division—Nellie Griffin 96, Lamer Ogden 94, Henry Johnston 92, Lena Germanhausen 92, Homer Cook 96, Willie Germanhausen 96, Bell Cassel 94, George Ross 94, Willie Enyart 92, Anna Jacobs 90.

This list contains the names of all those whose grades are above 89, and in the grading both Scholarship and Deportment were considered.

MARIAN K. JOHNSTON, Teacher.

Roll of Honor

Of Fairfield School District for the month ending Jan. 6th, 1879.

Lizzie Reardon 100, Nellie Reardon 99, Lanena Bennett 97, Esther Marvin 93, Allie Crawford 95, Dora Henle 97, Gertie Henle 98, Geo. Henle 97, Johnny Henle 98, James Marshall 93, John B. Marshall 94, A. Lee Marshall 94, Bigler McClory 96, Willie Russell 95, Charley Crawford 97, Henry Marvin 96, Willie Tappe 98.

NINA L. DEXTER, Teacher.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[By a late Resident of New York.]

BERLIN, Dec. 22, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—"Within one hundred years Europe will either be Republican or Cossack." These portentous words, weird enough in themselves on account of their oracular character, are rendered still more powerfully significant from the fact that they were uttered by a man, who having at one time had the destinies of all of Continental Europe at his mercy, could not but be familiar with all the latent faculties and powers of those people and the propabilities and possibilities of their future.

This omnious prediction was made, it is true, under the still vivid impression of all the atrocities and horrors of the reign of terror, and from them may have received the sombre coloring for which it was pretended to be laughed at by some diplomats of that day. The political course of things in Europe to-day—England always excluded—though unaccompanied by convulsive upheavels, the carvinals of blood and the subversions of social and religious order that characterizes the reign of terror, are, nevertheless, remarkably suited to the fulfillment of the Napoleonic prediction. Hitherto the combat between freedom and despotism was of a sporadic nature, conducted on the one side by enthusiasm and valor, on the other side by right of priority of existence and physical force. The struggle to-day may be likened to methodic warfare; wisdom has taken the place of enthusiasm, and mental and physical power that of valor.

The authorities, particularly in Germany, are very well aware of this fact, and hence their almost superhuman efforts to let royalty and loyalty appear as being linked in insoluble union. But the thing is too transparent!

The so-called popular demonstration of royalist enthusiasm, of which the recent reception of Emperor William at Berlin is a significant specimen, all bear the unmistakable imprint of hollow fabrications, intended surely to fortify, but, in verity, only tending to weaken and finally eradicate the hitherto sacred prestige of royalty. The dazzling magnificence of court pageants, attending William's return to his Capital cannot obliterate from the minds of the people the misery caused to thousands of honest citizens by the merciless execution of despotic laws enacted by a slavish Reichstag at the peremptory command of the "blood and iron," and the traditional reverence of the people for the antiquated ideas of the inviolability of annointed heads, are more than counter-balanced by the indignation called forth by the daily reports of persecutions, imprisonments, confiscations and banishments, so despotic and arbitrary in their inception and barbarous in the manner of execution, as to remind one strongly of the darkest feudalism. Thus it would seem that so far as Germany is concerned, Napoleon's prediction is about being verified in the anti-republican sense. But this is only seemingly so; for the very measures adopted to exterminate liberalism are, from the very fact of their all too rigid severity but too well suited to bring about a reaction, which once excited, will sweep out of existence all things and persons that now withhold from the people that liberty and equality which was promised them as the result of German unity. Monarchs are cursed with deficient memories, and have at all times proven refractory students of history. Emperor William appears to have forgotton the lessons which were taught him while yet Prince of Prussia in the revolutionary days of 1848, or perhaps if he has not forgotten them, he intends to revenge the humiliations imposed on his father by that era of concessions and delusive compromises. German despotism, indeed, knows no bound; it does not even shrink from flagrant violation of the protection which American citizenship *should* guarantee to its bearers. It is true the few cases brought to the notice of the German Cabinet by the then American Minister, Taylor, possessed no intrinsic merits by which the good faith of Germany might have been tested; but the utterances of the German Press, or rather that part of the Press which is suffered to exist, reflect but too vividly the sentiment entertained in official circles on that question. Thus, for instance, the *National Gazette* at Berlin, commenting on the subject of a new naturalization treaty recently mooted in the American Congress, proposes three cardinal points, namely: 1, inviolability of American Citizenship in general; 2, conditional recognition of American citizenship held by former German subjects, and 3, humane treatment of children and adults emigrating, without the punishable intention of evading military duty. It will be seen at a glance that under the operations of such a treaty, American citizenship would practically be deprived of all of its protective qualities, so far as German-Americans may be concerned.

That which is most to be deplored is that these examples of despotic government set by the most powerful of Monarchies on the Continent strongly tempt imitation and invite emulation.

Henry Thomas was shot and killed by Jack Epperson, Thursday night, at Geyserville, Sonoma county.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, January 16, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Our Say.

Since the *Mail* is so pertinacious in suggesting probable candidates for the different county offices from among supposed Democratic aspirants, it would not be out of place, perhaps, for us to drop a few hints concerning the situation from a Republican standpoint. By way of introduction, however, it would be well enough to observe that nothing would be more gratifying to our Republican friends of Yolo than to see the Democrats follow their usual custom, and get to wrangling among themselves over the nominations. This state of things we hope will not come about, as it would necessarily tend to materially lessen the chances of electing the ticket, no matter of how good material it may be composed. But are our opponents as harmonious as they might be? Not by a long shot, unless we are much mistaken. For instance, if Barney don't run for Sheriff again, ("If," mind you), then Jno. Smith, of Knights Landing, will be a formidable candidate for that office. But, according to the poetry of political justice, to say nothing of a previous understanding, Frank Rahm is entitled to the nomination at the next convention, and in the event Mr. Smith succeeds in gobbling up a majority of the delegates, Rahm and his numerous friends will feel mighty sore, to say the least. Again, since Dan Burns will not again be in the way, there will be a lively scramble for the position of County Clerk. While several old liners have an eye slanted in that direction, so far Ed. E. Perkins, of Capay, has the inside track; but should Mr. Barney retire from the Sheriff's Office, it is pretty well understood in this community that Jno. E. Maltby will present his claims for that position. It is Perkins' time, though, and in case he is again left out the Canyon fellows will bolt to a man. There is not much contest over the Recorder's Office, as "Uncle Rob" is so well entrenched behind a good official record that even the most egotistical of the gang are afraid to tackle him. Robert will undoubtedly be our next County Recorder. We suppose the Reds will put up some chap and run him simply as a matter of form. Alf. Strong wants to be Assessor, and so does Bill Brown, of Cacheville, but whether some stronger candidate will develop prior to the assembling of the Convention remains yet to be seen. Either of the above named gentlemen would make a very good (losing) race. We know of another chap that has a hankering after this office, but he has been sat on so often by the party leaders that nearly all the ambition has been squeezed out of his Republican carcass.

For Assemblyman there are a number of aspirants. S. N. Mering would like to try it again, provided the Democrats become so demoralized as to make his election a certainty. But everything will have to be very propitious, or Uncle Samuel will fight shy of a candidacy. In the slaughtering business he has enacted the part of the lamb until he is heartily sick of it. The editor of the *Mail* would not be averse to receiving the endorsement of his party as a candidate for Solonic honors, but we are afraid his "independence" in political matters will serve to weaken his chances. It is highly probable that some good, substantial representative of the agricultural interests of the county will be selected to head the ticket. One who can afford to throw a little lucre into the canvas, you know. In the event that the *Mail* man does not succed in his legislative aspirations, he will probably make a break for the position of Treasurer, it being understood that Fenner will withdraw his name at the proper time. J. Knox Smith, however, will be considerably in the way, as he is not at all satisfied with the result of last election. It is asserted that he is "Kean" to again measure his strength with the present incumbent. Should C. H. Garoutte, the present incumbent, make up his mind to so unlimber his dignity as to present his claims for endorsement, he will in all probability, be selected as the candidate for District Attorney. He is the best timber the party has, and would no doubt add strength to the ticket. The proposition to run Treadwell, put forward some time ago, was immediately hooted down, on the ground that he was not sound in his political opinions. Another reason advanced was that he could make himself far more useful as the power behind the throne than as principal in the office. Thus it will be seen that the pot is begining to boil; and, that the opposition will have each other by the ears from this time forward, is to us a gratifying fact. The more they quarrel and wrangle the better it pleases the Democrats. Go for the nominations, boys, and when you get them we will take pleasure in "going" for you.

Concerning Stamps.

WOODLAND, Jan. 8, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—A telegram published by you a day or two since, stating that after Jan. 1st, 1879, the P. O. Department had decided to sell stamped envelopes at a discount of 20 per cent. from former prices, has brought a great many persons to the Postoffice to see if it was really a fact. The telegram states that "On the 1st instant the postoffice Department reduced the prices of stamped envelopes on an average of 20 per cent. throughout the entire schedule and the result is seen in largely increased requisitions now being received." Now let us see what the price would be according to this statement. The old price for stamped envelopes was $32.80 per thousand for a full letter size. Twenty per cent. off from that would make them $26.24, or a little over 2½ cents each. There has been no reduction in the price of stamps whatever. It requires a 3 cent stamp to carry a letter the same as it always has. Therefore how absurd to suppose that the Government will furnish an envelope and put a 3 cent stamp on it for 2 6-10 cents. Now the facts are that whoever wrote the above telegram did not make his meaning plain so that everybody could understand it, as the new schedule price (which can be seen at this office) makes a reduction of 20 per cent. on the envelope, not on the stamp and envelope both. The new price for full letter size is $32.20, a reduction of 60 cents from the old price. As the above telegram was published in the DEMOCRAT, and a great many persons have obtained the erroneous idea that the reduction was on both the stamp and the envelope, I have considered an explanation necessary. L. WALKER.

The Old Connecticut.

We learn from the *Hartford Courant* that at the fifty seventh semi annual meeting of the old Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Jan. 2d, the usual handsome showing was made in spite of hard times and universal depression, viz: Gross Assets, $1,441,165.41; Total Liabilities, including Outstanding Losses and Re-insurance, $260,221.76; Net Surplus, $180,943.65

The Company shows a profit for the six months of $30,000, carrying $30,000 to surplus account after paying the January dividend of $53,000. With a book value of over $118 per share, it looks like a good investment at the present market price. Geo. D. Fiske is agent for Yolo County for this old reliable Company.

Pertinent Questions about Tom Lawton.

Was the mysterious "Tom", one of the murderers of Tullis, known to the Police of Sacramento to be Tom Lawton, some time before his final disappearance? Did they keep it a secret who "Tom" was; and for what motive or purpose? Did they not know that Tom Lawton had relatives and acquaintances in Woodland? Was not Tom Lawton here for several days on our streets soon after the murder, going around with his brother, a resident, and other acquaintances? Did he not sit upon the shady sidewalk at Bentley's, and hear the conversation of the company about "Tom" being one of the murderers, and the reward offered for his arrest? Was not that the last seen of Tom Lawton? Was not a police officer of Yolo county, Under Sheriff Maltby, down at Sacramento during the time Lawton was here, not knowing and not being informed that "Tom" was Tom Lawton, by the police or any body else? Did he not on his return meet with a police officer of Sacramento on board the cars at the depot, and, accosting him, enquire "which way?" and the answer was "just over to Washington." Then passing Washington he was still aboard, and the answer was, "just to Davisville." Passing Davisville, still aboard, and he was merely going to Woodland "on a fly-around." Was not Tom Lawton in Woodland all this time, and was he not here when the detective came and left, the detective not making his business known to a soul, and could not Tom Lawton have been arrested here easily if our officers had been informed, or hinted to, that "Tom" was the well known Tom Lawton? ENQUIRER.

A Question of Ownership.

The Dixon *Tribune* says: Since the building of the new bridge across Putah Creek, some of the citizens have got the idea that the work was really done (with the subsidy, or aid, from two counties) by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the latter really owned the V. V. R. R. It is said, in support of this, that all the material on the new bridge came consigned to the Western Development Company; that the men are to be paid in San Francisco; that the work was superintended by men in the employ of the C. P.; and that the pile driver belonging to the latter company was used. It is also urged that the re-laying of the V. V. R. R. with heavy steel rails is an expense the Stevensons would not go to on their own account, and finally that they have recently begun to sell through tickets from Madison to San Francisco. The theory that the Winters people entertain is that Stanford and company intend to extend the road from Madison to Blacks Station on the one end, and from Vacaville to Suisun on the other, to connect with the Benicia road. Thus there is to be made a kind of air line between Benicia and Willows, and ultimately to Red Bluff; and thus, also, the German bondholders of the California Pacific are to be taken advantage of and their securities depreciated until they can be bought in cheap. The idea is naturally pleasing to the citizens of Winters who entertain it, because it would apparently give their town increased importance. The motive for concealing the consolidation of the V. V. R. R. with the Central, according to our informants, is because the Companies would like to obtain some further subsidies from parties along the route, and they would not be readily granted if Stanford was known to be the recipient.

Washington Hall.

In a conversation with the owner of Washington Hall building, Mr. Alexander Porter, he informed us that he would sell the upper story of the building on reasonable terms to anyone who would agree to so remodel the same as to make it what it ought to be—a comfortable and commodious public hall. At present the acoustics of the hall are simply execrable, but by placing a partition across the west end, just inside the stairway, and making some changes in the arrangement of the stage, this defect would be remedied. Then again, the seats in the rear of the auditorium ought to be raised to such a height that all visitors could have full view of the stage, without being put to the necessity of standing on their feet during an entertainment. All this could be done at a comparatively small outlay, and would materially add to the popularity of the Hall. Mr. Porter says he would rather sell the property than take the trouble to improve it, as taking care of a theatre is not at all in his line, nor to his taste. We believe, with the improvements suggested above, the property would pay a handsome percentage on the outlay. Will some one take the matter in hand?

The Weather.

Up to this time the people of this locality have been blessed with only 2.65 inches of rain. This is unprecendented in the history of this county. Talk as they may, yet we challenge all weather experts to point out a season which has occurred within the last twenty-seven years, that can be likened to the present one in any of its principal features. It is true that last winter we were not blessed with but a small amount of rain until the 13th of January, yet that which was received was so distributed as to cause the vegetation to be in a very healthy and forward condition when the rains did come. This season it is entirely different. The long cold spells of last month, and of this month thus far, have had the tendency to retard the growth of all vegetation, and in many places killing ont the grain to such an extent as to make a resowing of the ground necessary. Unless it rains, and that copiously, within the next week or ten days, we may just as well give up any hopes of more than half a crop for this year.

A Pleasant Gathering.

The spacious mansion of J. D. Stephens was ablaze from dome to basement Thursday night, the occasion being a surprise party gotten up by the numerous friends of that gentleman. At an early hour the guests began to pour in, and by 9 o'clock the spacious parlors were well filled with as well dressed and polite a crowd as Woodland society can afford. Dancing, card playing and social conversation served to while away the time until 11 o'clock, when a sumptuous repast was served, after which the guests began to depart, although many remained until a much later hour. Mr. Stephens and his daughter Mrs. Craig, assisted by her husband, did the honors of the occasion, and right royally were their guests received. A few such gatherings as the above would do more good in causing people to be sociable and friendly than a volume of advice from social reformers.

Tender Their Services.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Having noticed the articles in your paper in regard to the proposed complimentary benefit to be extended to the Ellis Band, we would state that Jones' Pacific Band favor the movement, and hereby by unanimous vote of the members of that Band, offer their services on the occasion, free of charge.

MEMBERS OF JONES' PACIFIC BAND.
Per R. A. FITZGERALD.

Taxes Collected.

Special statement of A. C. Kean of his operations as Collector of State and County Taxes for the fiscal year 1878 9:

Amount charged Tax Collector by the Auditor	$159,791 83
Collections up to and including Jan. 6th, 1879	150,295 37
Amount delinquent to which 5 per cent will attach	9,496 46

Board of Supervisors.

JANUARY 13, 1879.

Board met, all present.

Minutes of October, November and December meetings read and approved.

Warrants on Libson Reclamation District (No. 307) were approved as follows: No. 46, Bayles & Klek, $279.24; No. 48, J. Dutra, $335.64; No. 53, J. Silva, $243.12; No. 72, W. Gwinn, $3241.91; No. 84, M. V. Gardner, $1,-114.09; No. 86, D. S. Webber, $942.73; No. 87, J. H. Cave, $756.00; No. 88, J. H. Cave, $1,-283.18.

Mrs. Rue, an indigent, was allowed $20 per month for support of herself and children, to be drawn in favor of David Barnes.

River road at Fremont bend on Sacramento river, referred to Supervisor Smith, who is instructed to ascertain the amount of work done, and allow one-half the cost thereof, and on his report the Auditor is authorized to issue his warrant for the amount allowed.

Joseph Morrell is allotted $20 for care of indigent girl under his charge.

Warrant drawn last month in favor of A. A. Harris, canceled.

JANUARY, 14, 1879.

Board met, all present.

On motion, ordered that the Assessor be authorized to procure the necessary books for making the assessment for the ensuing year.

Ordered that the appropriation of $10 per month heretofore allowed in favor of Robert Murray for the care of an indigent child be, and is hereby canceled.

Road No. 142—Report of Viewers heard and matter taken under advisement.

Bids for Hospital supplies were received as follows: J. H. Eaton & Son, $95; Thomas & Bidwell, $93.25; Porter & Co., $94 61. On motion ordered that Thomas & Bidwell be awarded the contract for furnishing hospital supplies.

The action of Supervisors Mering and Sims in accepting the work done on the road through lands of McHenry and Stephens, directing the issuing of a warrant for $735 in payment therefor, was approved.

Thomas Dyer allowed $3 on account of Road Poll Tax twice paid.

Road Overseer Norton directed to build a bridge across Cottonwood Creek near James Hamilton's house, and also to put iron caps on Madison bridge wherever needed.

Road No. 143—Carey Ladue Road—The hearing of the report of Viewers set for Tuesday, Feb. 11th, at 10 o'clock A.M., and the consenting land owners directed to be notified.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1879.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all present.

On motion, ordered that the County Physician be ordered to examine Mrs. Scott and report at next meeting.

On motion, ordered that Supervisor Newton be authorized to examine the case of Mr. Brode and report at next meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Webley was allowed $20 per month for three months, for care of A. C. Bynum's children.

The Board selected 400 jurymen to serve for the ensuing year.

Board, as Committee of the whole, went to Davisville in the afternoon to examine into road matters in that neighborhood.

"Bee" Lines.

George Stilzel, one of the watchmen at the Sacramento and Yolo bridge, has been appointed as a special policeman.

It is rumored that Hon. J. A. Johnson, Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, will resign the Secretaryship and leave for the East in a few days. He will go to Washington on business.

Now Sitting Bull wants to surrender. Probably the old bovine and his warlors are getting hungry, and want to return, like the prodigal son, to get some of that calf.

During the month of December the Central Pacific Railroad Company forwarded 5,044,528 pounds of freight to the East. Of this amount 930,925 pounds were sent from Sacramento.

It has been suggested that, if the District Court-room is to be crowded all of this week, one of the Sheriff's officers procure a bucket of cough medicine and a soup ladle and dose the crowd. When one begins the barking becomes general.

The Brandy and Wine Distillery of Manuel Neves, situated about twelve miles below the city on the Yolo side of the river, was burned down last Tuesday. The total loss is estimated at $12,000, and it was insured for only $3,400.

In his final message, ex-Governor Bradley, of Nevada, recommended an appropriation of $4,-000 for the Fish Commissioner, who had done his work ably and well. If he has done half as much for Nevada as our Fish Commissioners have for California, this appropriation will be a deserved one.

As happens every year, the farmers are on the ragged edge of anxiety. They hope and yet they fear. The weather sharps are all at sea, the natural position of such people. The California farmer is really too nervous. With a soil the richest on earth, with a climate the balmiest, and with everything in our favor, why should he be anxious? The crops generally pan out well despite all the grumbling and railing, and hoping and fearing.

What He Pitched It.

While Under Sheriff Maltby was sitting alone in the office yesterday, a man, apparently in a high state of excitement, entered, and placing his fingers across his lips to enjoin silence on the part of the officer, asked in a whisper if there were any place about the Court House to which they could adjourn and for a few brief moments be free from interruption, as he had a very important matter to speak about, and did not desire to be overheard. Mr. Maltby escorted the mysterious stranger into his boudoir, locked the door, placed a chair for his friend and prepared to listen to what he had to communicate. "Suppose" said that individual, fastening his eyes upon Maltby, and laying his trembling hand upon that officer's arm, "suppose you are playing pedro, and are within one of out, while your opponent has two to go, and it is your sell, and you have the King and Jack of Diamonds, and the Queen and five-spot of Clubs what would you pitch it?" "I'll *show* you, you infernal scoundrel," said the irate Under Sheriff, and opening the door, he "pitched" his interlocutor out of the office *sans ceremonie*.

Read This.

The Pacific Outfitting Company, No. 11 Geary street, San Francisco, has the cream of the custom trade on this Coast. Always gives satisfaction. Never loses a customer—except by death—and gives more for the money than any other establishment in the State. Our cheapest priced suit is cut in as good style and as fashionable as our finest imported cloths; and as we keep no stock of ready-made clothing, we make everything to measure, thus ensuring a perfect fit. Send for price, samples and rules for self-measurement.

Vick's Floral Guide.

The work is before us, and those who send five cents to JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y., for it will be *disappointed*. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 100 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calandered paper, and as a set off to the whole, an elegant Colored Plate, that we would judge cost twice the price of the book.

Don't forget the Dime Social at the residence of C. S. Frost on Friday evening. A jocordial invitation is extended.

Dixon Items.

[From the Tribune.]

The amount of money taken from here last Friday and Saturday, to pay taxes, was high up in the thousands.

The Cincinnati *Occasional* says: "Cincinnati is the musical center of the United States. What city has such a music hall? What city a Thomas?" Dixon has. Hundreds of them. They climb on the roofs of nights and hold concerts until the sleepy citizens are driven almost to distraction.

Eight hundred tons of wheat have been shipped from here this week by Eppinger & Co., and 200 tons from Tremont by Blum Sons & Co. Ferguson has shipped several schooner loads recently from Maine Prairie.

One of our well known farmers is the second man in that business whom we have ever met that opposed the taxation of mortgages. He is so strongly averse to it that, finding out before the election, last May, that all the delegates disagreed with him upon this important point, he refused to vote for any of them. He will vote against the new constitution if it contains a mortgage tax clause, no matter what other merits it may possess.

Obituary.

Mrs. Peggy Adams was born April 4th 1788, in Tennessee, from whence her father moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky. In 1808 she was married to David Adams. About the year 1815 they moved to Cooper county, Missouri, being among the early settlers of that part of the State. In 1852 her husband died and in 1870 she came to Yolo county, California, where she has since lived with her youngest son, D. Q. Adams, near Madison. Thursday morning, at 10:15 o'clock, she met that

"Most delightful hour by man
Experienced here below,
The hour that terminates his span,
His folly and his woe!"

being 90 years, 9 months and 5 days old. She was loving and gentle to her husband, kind and affectionate to her children, frank and generous to her neighbors and amiable and courteous to all. She raised a large family all of whom lived to be grown.

At an early age she embraced Christianity, and united herself to the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which she continued during life. She was ever plain and earnest, without ostentation; ever meek and humble, without affectation. She was long prepared for and patiently awaited death.

"Worlds could not bribe her back to tread
Again life's dreary waste,
To see again her day o'erspread
With all the gloomy past."

Her faith was very great. Surely she was imbued with the Christian virtues in no ordinary degree. Her whole life is an example of true piety and genuine devotion.

"My home henceforth is in the skies.
Earth, seas and sun, adieu!
All Heaven unfolded to my eyes,
I have no love for you."

X.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Vogt is busy trimming thetrees and shrubbery in the Court Yard.

Carey Barney says that when Kean quits running for Treasurer he will quit running for Sheriff.

"Who shall be our next President?" asks the Winters *Advocate*. And Echo answers, "who?"

There is a Registered Letter in the Postoffice addressed to John Mantz, which, unless called for soon, will have to be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

They all use it—the Celebrated German Tonic Bitters. At Webber's.

Whenever a widow lady appears before the Board of Supervisors asking for assistance, the bachelor member of that honorable body invariably votes in the affirmative.

The M. E. Church in this place is undergoing a series of changes, which will add very much to its convenience and attractiveness. There will be no services on next Sunday.

Rare Perfumes and Toilet articles suitable for Presents, at Webber's.

Elder Wm. Healey, Seventh-Day Adventist, will preach at the Advent Church in Woodland on Saturday next, Jan. 18th, at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Mr. Healey is a talented speaker and all are invited to hear him.

The Madison bridge, although not yet a year old, is absolutely in need of repairs, the aggregate cost of which will run up into the hundreds. Who is this on? The contractors, or the parties who accepted the work? The people will have to foot the bill.

And now comes the intelligence from Madison that George Abby wants to be the candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket next fall. Nothing would suit us better than to see that gentleman get the nomination.

Call at Mrs. W. W. Porter's and see the new mechanical plaiter.

Auguste Dieudomie, the enterprising fish man, yesterday presented us with a mess of fresh water herring which were found to be very toothsome. Mr. D. is fixing up a stall in postoffice block where he inten is to keep all kinds of fish constantly on hand.

The delicious fragrance of Webber's Boquet Cologne makes it indispensable for the toilet.

The aggregate weight of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county is 873 pounds, while that of the Town Trustees is only 631 pounds. But what the Town Board lack in weight they make up in goodness, and so honors are easy between those two honorable bodies.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Webber's Coral Tooth Paste is unequaled.

W. Levy, of Madison, has ordered ninety cars to be in readiness by the 17th instant for the shipment of wheat now in store at the Madison warehouse. Mr. Levy has a large quantity of wheat on hand, and his example in selling at ruling prices will no doubt stimulate others to do the same.

If all those who make it a business of sarcastically asking the much abused and vilified Assessor what becomes of all the money yearly paid in as taxes, will take the trouble to attend the regular sessions of the Board of Supervisors they will get all the information they desire on that subject.

That happy trio, Bill Dadd, his dog and his mule, are living happily together on Scott and Lowe's sheep ranch in the hills west of Cottonwood. The barking of the dog, the braying of the other animal, and William's sonorous vocalization are utilized in scaring away wildcats, coyotes, and other depredators upon the innocent flocks of sheep.

The following brothers were installed in knightly form as officers of Pythian Lodge, K. of P., for the ensuing term, District Deputy G. C. Sims, presiding: J. L. Simpson, P. C.; L. Machefert, C. C.; A. Nickelsburg, V. C.; John Tilley, P.; C. M. Casler, K. of R. & S.; F. E. Baker, M. of F.; H. B. Pendegast, M. of E.; H. Hicks, M. at A.; Jason Watkins, O. G.; James Viers, I. G.

At the instigation of a Solano man, the Winters *Advocate* was attached Monday for a debt of $80. That paper has succeeded in becoming very unpopular among the people out there, and many were the expressions of gratification when Sheriff Barney closed the office. It is said that Dr. Harding, one of the editors, claims to be a strong Republican when in Solano county, and a violent Democrat when in Yolo, and that he is not a citizen of the United States, never having been naturalized. Hence the unpopularity of that gentleman.

Persons who have been called upon lately by traveling canvassers for Pianos and Organs can learn something very much to their advantage by calling upon or writing to John F. Cooper, N. W. Corner 6th and J Sts., Sacramento, who is agent for the Mathusek, Weber, Haines, and the Pease and Hall Pianos; also Organs of different manufacture.

The sidewalk in front of the railroad lot has been completed and is a substantial piece of work.

The custodian of finance for the Woodland Foot Ball Club will please communicate with this office immediately.

James McHenry is lying dangerously ill at his home near Capay. It is very doubtful whether he can recover.

District Court will convene (law day) on Friday, the 17th instant. Regular session will commence on the 27th instant.

A substantial sidewalk has been put down in front of the Good Templar building. The property now belongs to the Sacramento Savings Bank.

Frazer & Co. have a man constantly engaged in making bacon, putting up lard, &c. This is getting to be quite an industry at this place. At the present prices of pork it ought to pay well.

G. W. Bently is suffering somewhat from an attack of rheumatism. He is able to be around, but suffers considerably from his painful malady.

There are seven prisoners confined in the County Jail at the present time under the following charges: Murder 1; grand larceny, 2; arson, 1; petty laaceny, 2; insane, 1.

M. E. CHURCH—E. M. Stuart Pastor.—Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School, at 3 P.M. Class Meeting at 12 M. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, at 7 P.M.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Lower Lake *Bulletin* says: Whenever we see the wood-cut of the Court House on the first page of the Yolo *Mail*, we are reminded of the old histories illustrating some of the ancient ruins of the old world.

The big porker on exhibition at Frazer & Co's market served to draw a full house Friday. He's a whopper, and no mistake. It is the intention to render the entire carcass up into lard, as it is too bulky for disposal in any other manner.

Constable Morgan, of Davisville, Saturday brought up a man who gives his name as Medore Daneiar, on a charge of insanity, the commitment issuing from Justice O'Neal's Court. The prisoner gives every evidence of being hopelessly demented.

We are sorry to notice two vacancies in the clerk force of the Pioneer Store. Hope times will improve so we may again be met with the bright "good morning" accompanied by a pleasant smile from our favorite clerks as we go to our morning labors.

Dr. A. P. Spence and his estimable wife have left Woodland to take up their abode at Suisun City, where the Dr. is engaged in business. Mrs. Spence will be missed here, especially by the musical part of the community. The best wishes of many friends will follow her to her new home.

Judah McClurg, who has been confined to his home by sickness for some weeks, is again able to be out. He was suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. F. Bullard, who was also bedfast for some days, is convalescing, and made his appearance on our streets Thursday last.

At a regular meeting of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I. O. O. F., held Saturday December 28th 1878, the following brothers were elected for the ensuing term: J. J. Bowman, N. G.; R. H. Beamer, V. G.; Elias Peterson, Rec. Sec.; Corbly Barr, Treasurer. They will be installed next Saturday night.

The attention of those chaps who toadied with more than willing servility, to the "alias" foot-racing gang who paid Woodland a visit some time ago, is called to an item appearing elsewhere which we copy from a Stockton paper. Better go down and bail your friend Smith out of jail, gentlemen.

The Town Authorities have $402 worth of artesian well on their hands, and what to do with it is the question now agitating the said Town Authorities. As it stands it is of no earthly benedt to any one, and to go deeper would only entail enormous extra expenses in simply furthering a laudable experiment.

Mr. Fuller of the old Blind Troupe, which formerly visited Woodland annually, was in town the other day for the purpose of organizing a social dancing club, and met with very good success. Messrs. Smith & Fuller, now of San Francisco, design commencing operations here in about one week. Mr. I. Brown can give full particulars.

Mrs. Webber Saturday allowed us to inspect a wedding dress, just completed. Not being a connoisseur in such matters we shall not attempt a description, but can only say it is as exquisite a piece of work in that line as it was ever our pleasure to see, and reflects great credit on the taste displayed by Mrs. Webber in its construction.

As will be seen from the statement of Mr. Kean, Tax Collector, the amount to which the additional five per cent will be added is only $9,496.46. This is considerably less than the amount which went delinquent last year, and is certainly a good showing on the part of the taxpayers of Yolo, considering the stringency in money matters.

The residence of Hanford Hubbard, three and a half miles southeast from Madison was burned to the ground early Friday morning. We understand that most of the household effects were rescued from the burning building and saved. It is not known how the fire originated. The property was insured in the Home Mutual, in the sum of $300. Loss over insurance, $500.

R. Clark, of Winters, was arraigned before Justice Sibley Friday, upon a complaint filed by W. C. Harding of the Winters *Advocate*, charging him with the offence defined in the code as battery. Upon the filing of an affidavit by defendant, and subsequently by agreement, a change of venue was granted, the case to be tried before his honor, L. W. Hilliker, at Madison.

Don't you see how it is? The *Mail* presists in parading the name of our worthy townsman, Pard Fenner, before the public in connection with the office of Treasurer next fall. Now the fact is Pardon's name is used only as a blind to temporarily conceal the name of the real candidate, who is none other than the editor of the *Mail* himself. Of this we are almost certain, and therefore call the attention of the good people of Yolo county to the fact.

The Yolo *Mail* insists on bringing out Democrats for the different county offices. If that paper would only devote its energies to furthering the interests of its own party the editor thereof might in the future, as he has not in the past, make a respectable showing before a county Convention for a position on the Radical ticket. But then the *Mail* is *independent*, you know. Especially after its editor has met with a snub in the Convention.

An impromptu wrestling match between Geo. Hennigan and "Doc." Hubbard came off on Main street Friday forenoon. A large crowd gathered around, and many were the comments upon the two as they rolled and struggled in the dirty street. Such proceedings on a public thoroughfare do not have a very elevating tendency. If the boys must try their muscle and power of endurance let them select an appropriate place in which to do it.

H. Strobach, the Duke of Langville, was subjected to an involuntary bath the other day, much to the Duke's disgust and more to the amusement of the lookers-on. He was sitting on the edge of the huge watering trough near his place of business, discussing the probable consequences attendant upon the Ameer's evacuation of Cabul, when in some manner losing his balance, he tumbled backward into the water. Any one acquainted with Mr. Strobach can readily imagine the effect an accident of this kind would have upon his nervous system.

A number of citizens from Davisville and vicinity were in town Tuesday in attendance before the Supervisors. Their business was concerning road matters in that part of the county.

We are under obligations to our jolly friend J. W. Beach for a couple of fine, fat ducks. They were splendid, and we hope the donor will have the best of luck this winter in hunting similar game.

We call attention to the weather table prepared by J. W. Snowball, of Knights Landing It shows the amount of rain for each month since 1849, and will be of use as a reference. It can be relied on as correct.

Capt. Cook has sold his fine span of grays. As he only received $225 for them, we are satisfied the Captain was laboring under undue excitement when he asserted that they were the finest double team in Yolo county.

Eugene Redden, recently returned from Los Angeles, reports everything in a very prosperous condition in the Southern counties. They have had ample rains to insure good crops, and times are correspondingly lively.

Winters is excited over the prospect of an air line railroad from Blacks Station to deep water at Suisun Bay. Such a road would be of great benefit to that village, as it would be the most important point between the turnimi of the road.

About 11 o'clock Monday night it began to rain, and indications were favorable for a protracted storm. Next morning, however, it was clear and cold, without a sign to indicate more rain. Amount of the last shower, .32. Total for the season, 2.65.

"Enquirer" asks some very pertinent questions in to-day's paper concerning the actions of the Sacramento police in trying (?) to find Tom Lawton while that person was in Woodland. Will the Sacramento detectives read and answer Enquirer's questions?

Sunday morning the mountains to the west were covered with a mantle of snow. This is a very unusual occurence, especially as the snow in many places came more than half way down the sides of the first range. Some say it is a sure sign of a good season.

We hope the friends of the Ellis Brass Band will not forget the proposed benefit on the 22d of February. The sooner the preliminaries are arranged and a programme agreed upon the better. The Band deserves a rousing benefit and their friends should see to it that they get it.

We understand the Workingmen intend to call a meeting soon and reorganize the Workingmen's Club of Woodland. It is the intention, we believe, to make an effort to establish Clubs at all the principal towns in the county and thereby secure a thorough organization against the election next fall.

L. C. Drummond, of Davisville, was in town yesterday. He reports times dull, owing, of course, to the want of rain. The late showers, however, have been of great service to the growing crops in the South Putah country, and with a few more inches of rain a fair yield will be the result in that neighborhood.

J. D. Campbell, while in Washington Territory, ran across Jim Barnes, so well known in the criminal courts of this county. James was putting distance between his precious carcass and Boise City as fast as a hardy mule could carry him. He had playfully hit a citizen of Boise over the head with an iron poker a night or so before, hence his flight.

We paid Langville a visit Saturday night and found that handsome little village right side up. The Duke was in the best of humors, Appleby was affable, as usual, Dave Levy had lost none of his beauty, Aldrich was growling around, like he always is, Geo. Parker had a new story, and mother Lang looked with pride upon her prosperous and contented children.

If parties coming to this city will persist in falling into the numerous dens calling themselves by different Uncles; and find, after purchasing, that they are swindled, it is their own fault. Take the little trouble to see Uncle Harris' name painted on the windows of his stores. Go first and see him and get his guarantee (written), and you will find that you have bought any article for half store prices. Remember the numbers, 211 and 703 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

We of Woodland claim to have the champion talker, the champion pretty girl, the champion man with big feet, the champion weather prophets, the champion Under Sheriff, the champion Irish opera singer and the champion slinger of unadulterated slang of any interior town in the State. And now we wish to add the champion feline vocalist, who gives a free nocturnal concert to the lodgers at the capital Hotel every night. We'll match him against any tom cat on the coast in a trial of lung power, strength and duration to be the test.

The whipper and the whipped were in town Saturday. We mean Dr. Harding of the *Advocate* and R. Clark of Winters. From a journalistic stand point we are somewhat ashamed of the Dr. for pitching into and severely walloping a man so much his inferior in physical development. It is true Clark had no business to go into the *Advocate* office and kick up a row, but then, as he only weighs some four or five stone more than Harding, we think that gentleman ought to have dismissed him with some good advice, and not go beating him up in the way he did.

T. Hart Hyatt, well known in Upper California among the journalistic fraternity, as well as in political circles, paid our office a friendly visit on Friday. Mr. Hyatt, a long time farmer in Solano county, has given up agricultural pursuits and has taken up his residence in Winters, where he has purchased a pleasant home, and where he intends spending the remainder of his days. We are happy to welcome Mr. Hyatt as a permanent resident of our county and hope he may live long in the enjoyment of the many advantages of his new home.

Coyotes and other varmints are becoming quite troublesome in the hilly portions of the county. Several coyotes have lately been killed in the hills adjoining Capay Valley. There is a bounty of $5 each for coyote scalps and $2.50 each for wild cats. The applicant for bounty must deliver his scalps to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who is directed to destroy the same, giving the applicant a certificate of the fact. Upon this certificate a bill can be drawn, sworn to, and presented to the Board of Supervisors for their action. The applicant must file an affidavit with the Justice that the animals were killed in Yolo County.

The officers of Capay Lodge No. 230, I. O. O. F., were publicly installed last Saturday night in Langville, District Deputy Grand Master, R. B. Mosby, of Woodland, officiating as installing officer: The officers were as follows: Thornton Craig, N. G.; A. Appleby, V. G.; G. L. Parker, Recording Sec.; E. E. Perkins, Permanent Sec.; E. B. Aldrich, Treas. After the installation exercises a bounteous collation was served in the Hall, and a splendid time was had in discussing it. Then old French got out his fiddle, and the light fantastic was tripped to his exhilarating music for an hour, when all adjourned after a very pleasant evening.

Sunday afternoon, P. Fitzgerald hitched his young mare to a buggy and proceeded to take a ride through the streets. After an hour's airing and while leisurely jogging along Court Street the mare became restive and started to run, kicking furiously meanwhile. When in front of the residence of C. L. Beach she literally kicked the buggy over, throwing her driver to the ground. The mare continued on at a full run until the buggy came in contact with a tree in front of the residence of L. Dryfus, when the animal became detached therefrom and continued her onward way with only the shreds of a fine set of harness dangling from her sides. Fitzgerald was badly stunned by the fall, but, with the exception of a few bruises, is uninjured. The buggy, which was a new one, is a total wreck.

Letter from the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Pope's Encyclical occupies seven columns of the *Osservato Romano*. The Pope inveighs against Socialism, Communism and Nihilism, which militate no longer secretly, but openly against the civil State; rupturing the matrimonial tie; ignoring rights of property; claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of Kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the sluice-gates of skepticism till godless governments have arisen, wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world is ignored. Youths are trained to believe that man's destinies are bounded by the present, without any hereafter. Hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense. This natural development of the Reformation was indicated by previous Pontiffs from Clement XII. to Pius IX. in their allocutions and encyclicals; but the Church's warning is more than ever required. The equality desiderated by the sects is contrary to Scripture. There are distinctions between angels in heaven, and there must be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, the Church shields the oppressed; when the tyrant is too strong she enjoins resignation.

The Pope justifies marriage and subservience of woman to man, of child to parent and of servant to master. Such interdependence rightly observed in the State, as in the family, would operate on earth as it does in heaven. Poverty, of which socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church, which, besides her own charities, enjoins almsgiving on the rich, to whom she thus reconciles the poor. Such is a solution of the evils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy. Let, therefore, all Principalities and Powers accept the Church, the safeguard of earthly and the surety of heavenly things.

The *Italic* regards the Encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against modern institutions, and with that object to participate in political elections.

MARRIED.

At the Russ House, San Francisco, Monday Jan. 6th, 1878, by Elder Alexander Johnston, A. P. Spence, of Suisun, to Mrs. M. E. Edwards, of Woodland.

At the residence of F. A. Knox, in Woodland, Jan. 8th, 1879, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, Charles F. Elliott and Sarah Grace Harlan.

DIED.

Near Madison, Jan. 9th, 1879, Mrs. Margaret Adams, mother of D. Q. Adams, aged 90 years

Woodland Markets.

[REPORTED BY P. S. FREEMAN & CO.]
WOODLAND, Jan. 9.

WHEAT—$1 20@$1 55.
BARLEY—$1.00@1.10.
FLOUR—$ bbl, $6 50@$6 00
WOOL—10@15c.
HAY—$7 to 9 00.
B

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

Our Choir.

There's Jane Sophia,
And Anna Maria,
With Obadiah,
And Zedekiah,
In our choir.

And Jane Sophia soprano sings
So high, you'd think her voice had wings
To soar above all earthly things,
When she leads off on Sunday:
While Anna Maria's alto choice,
Rings out in such harmonious voice
That sinners in the church rejoice,
And wish she'd sing till Monday.

Then Obadiah's tenor high
Is unsurpassed beneath the sky;
Just hear him sing "Sweet by and by,"
And you will sit in wonder;
While Zedekiah's bass profound
Goes down so low it jars the ground,
And wakes the echoes miles around,
Like distant rolling thunder.

Talk not to us of Patti's fame,
Or Nicolini's tenor fame,
Or Cary's contralto—but a name—
Or Whitney's pond'rous basso!
They sing no more like Jane Sophia,
And Anna Maria, Obadiah,
And Zedekiah in our choir,
Than cats sing like Tomasso.

Branded.

THE STORY OF A BROTHER'S REVENGE.

"It won't last long! Can you bear it, baby?" and with a wild look in her great, brown eyes, she clasped the wee thing tighter to her breast and went rapidly toward the rocky ledge that hung over the ocean. She had played here a thousand times in her childhood; had watched the tide creep lazily in and out on a summer's day, or, wild and tempestuous, dash ships with their precious lives upon the rocks.

The ocean was like a lover. It could be all things.

"Will it be very cold for the baby—my baby—his baby? Will he mind it much?" The birds sang sweetly, and the baby cooed, and the mild spring air brought up the breath of the violets. For a moment she faltered. If life were only birds and blossoms, but it was not, and, with a last kiss on her baby, and a death-like grasp, a leap, a struggle, and all was over.

Missing!

Grace Reeverly was missing, but the ocean told no tales.

The little Atlantic village was stirred from center to circumference. A lovely girl, confiding in nature and pure as snow, she had been the pet and pride of the townsfolk. Her voice was clearest in the choir of the little church; her hand was gentlest on the head of the poorest and roughest child, and the village school-master thought she repaid his teachings a thousand fold by her intelligence.

There had come a young physician of good family to the town, a young man of manly physique and agreeable manners. Acquaintance grew into love and the good people looked on with joy, that providentially their loved one had found one worthy of her. He had been trained in city ways. Either woman was not a sacred thing to him, or, matching her artfulness with his art, he judged wrongfully when he tested her virtue by her self-forgetting love. Perhaps it was not true, as Buffon says, "that every person has his price." All may not fall under the strongest temptation, but most err because they blindly trust a leader who leads over a precipice. Is there no remedy? Mothers must do more than they have. Girls must know that life is full of quicksands, and boys, that virtue is of God, and the destroyer of it, if not always punished here, will meet a deserved hell hereafter.

Missing! The whole town knew the story; how he had deserted her, claiming that a woman who could be won was unworthy of him; how the day for the bridal came and went; how Grace and her aged mother wept and prayed; how, when the baby came, she hid its darling face against her breast, so that nobody ever looked upon it save the mother, for beautiful though it was, it had his face; how the springtime came and the fresh May mornings, but no color came to whitened cheeks, but a strange unusual brilliancy into her eyes, and then the old mother was alone!

Everybody was questioned, but nobody had seen her. The aged woman crept down to the ocean day by day, but the tide came in bringing only seaweed and empty shells. One morning, far up the beach, kindly hidden from sun and storm, under a clump of trees, some boys at play found the missing ones. Her child was held fast in her arms. The sea-weed was wound in and out as though to bind the hands still closer, lest the weakness of death unlock them and let go her treasure.

The town had a common sorrow. At the burial the little church was crowded. All the way to the graveyard that lay just above the sea, where the waves sang constantly to the sleepers, there was an unbroken procession. From that day no woman ever spoke to the young physician. He walked the streets unnoticed. He carried himself less proudly. Circumstances would compel him to seek another home. "Strange that in a country town a woman was so highly prized," he thought. The world was not all thus.

The aged mother soon lay beside Grace and her baby.

The good ship *Betsey* heaves in sight. The news went like wildfire through the town. The whaler of Captain Reeverly (Grace's only brother) had been on a ten-year's cruise. The crew were wild with joy, swung their handkerchiefs long before they got into port, hardly waiting for the plank, and fairly embracing every person who came within their reach. The people whispered among themselves. Who could tell the Captain what those ten years had brought? Nobody! After a few directions, the bluff and generous-hearted Captain started eagerly toward the dear old home. The old lady in the next house had stolen over, unlocked the door and gone back again. How light his step was as he went over the threshold! How natural everything looked.

"Mother!" Gracie!"

No answer.

"Not a very warm welcome to a homeless fellow ten years away!" he said. The old lady had crept in.

"Your mother's gone, Captain. I hoped you'd heerd on't afore you got here. Wonderful good woman! Such clean house, and so good to me! She was allus askin' me to a cup o' tea. Never had nothin' go to my heart so since my John died!"

"And where's Grace?"

"She and her baby's lyin' aside her!" and then, between her sobs, the kind old woman told the pitiful story.

George Reeverly's eyes grew very black and his lips very white. He went straightway to the new graves, and, with curses in his heart, he wept like a child. And that man had been the cause! There was much talk in the village, but the Captain kept his own thoughts.

The *Betsey* was ready much sooner than usual for the next trip. The Captain never seemed so anxious to be away from the town. Some lumber was laid in, with extra quantities of corn, potatoes and unground flour, but why, the men could not divine. The night for starting came. There was a knock at the door of the young physician, who was just preparing to leave the village. "You are to go on a jonrney," said the Captain. "Take your clothes and books, if you want 'em."

The young man struggled, but sailors' arms were too strong, and he was hurried on to the ship. From that time on no one spoke to him save one sailor, when a sailor was commanded to print in India ink across his forehead, so that the world might read, "This man robs womanhood," and, on either hand, that it might be forever in his sight, the word "Grace."

That was an indescribable journey. Going away from kindred, he knew not whither, but he had sent another on a longer journey. The days wore away in bitter, stifling thoughts. What was their plan for him? How could he ever appear before the world, branded as he was? Would they bury him in the ocean, where no law could reach them because the world would say his penalty was just? What would life amount to if he lived? Where would it be spent? He slept and ate little. Lines were growing along his brow and about his eyes.

After weeks of anguish an island came in sight. Thither the ship turned her course and stopped. It was a desolate place, with no sign of habitation for man and beast. Rock-bound, the ocean washed up with the same sound it used to have against the cliff, where Grace and he had so often sat, and from whence she went to her death. There was a solitary clump of trees, just like the spot where they found her body. Must everything remind him of her?

The lumber was taken out. Then quick hands fashioned a rude shelter. Sufficient food was placed in the hut, and seed for planting. Then, as the *Betsey* made ready for starting, the Captain said, in a cold, hard way, "This is to be your home! Remember!"

"Great God!" No!" gasped the young man, "kill me! Do anything rather than this death by inches. I shall go wild!"

"Another went wild for you!" and the *Betsey* moved out from her barren moorings, and there was only the far-off sky, the limitless ocean and the desolate waste whereon he stood.

Should he kill himself? A man who robs another of life usually has not the courage to rob himself. We are creatures of necessity. We accept what we must. With faltering steps he walked around his prison. There was not one thing to love, not a flower or bird, only the monotone of the sea that had no kinship with joy.

Tired, broken, an old man in a day, he flung himself down in his hut to sleep. Nature is kind even to her enemies, and he slept. He dreamed that he and Grace sat again on the headland, and she talked in her purity and trust, of her confidence in him, her belief that he could do no wrong; of their peaceful and blessed future, and of the joy her brother would feel when he came home, for he so reverenced a noble man. How pretty their home should be down where they could hear the waters as they heard them on the cliff. She was prettier than ever he thought; her hand so smooth and white as he held it, and her cheeks so delicately tinged with red. She trusted in him too fully; would that she doubted him a little, only that he might show her how true he was! Then the scene changed, and he was away on a far-off journey, longing to get to her, but an ocean rolled between. Every vessel he essayed to enter sank, and some were far away and would not come, though he hailed them ever so loudly. He cried out in an agony of despair, when a voice, just like that of Grace, said sweetly, "I come to you!" and looking up, an angel stood before him, and it was Grace. Her hand touched his forehead. He reached out to clasp her in his arms and awoke. He was alone; alone on a barren island in the middle of the ocean, but he never forgot that touch of her hand.

The hours and the days and the months and the years crept by with a snail's pace. He planted the corn that burst through the ground and took on blade and tasseled ear, with no eye to see it save God's. He read and re-read his few books, and thought; but oh, the desolateness of such a life! Death would have been a mercy, but death did not come. Every morning and evening were the same. Sabbath and week days were alike to him. No word was heard. He forgot the sound of his own voice. Year after year he strained his eyes for a sail, but there was never one in sight. Oh, to look upon a living thing; to see once more a human face!

Five years went by and a sail was in sight. With an intensity almost suicidal he watched the ship draw nigh. Fears mingled with his hopes. It was no doubt the *Betsey*, but what would that bring to him? She could not bring worse than she had brought. She came alongside, dropped anchor it seemed only for a minute, when the Captain handed him some books and said, in the hard old way, "Remember!" the only word spoken, and the *Betsey* was soon lost in the horizon. His heart died within him, but he had seen a face once more, thank God for that, if only a bitter enemy.

His hair was grown quite white. He was older by thirty years than when he came. How much longer could this last? He hoped when he died it would be under the clump of bushes like those where they found Grace. Eternity alone must wash out those India brands on his hands and forehead. His steps grew feebler year by year. It was a terrible expiation of a terrible sin. To rob womanhood was to rob God!

At last another five years had gone by. Ten years silent commune with God and nature had wrought a great change. He could bear now whatever came, but there could not be long to bear it.

Again the old ship *Betsey* came in sight. Calm, unruffled as a man who knows he is going home, whether he knows the route or not, he waited for the familiar ship. The captain took in all at a glance.

"Shall I go home to die?"

"Yes."

"I should like to see the grave of Grace and our baby once more."

The incoming voyage was shorter than the outgoing, but not short enough for the weary man to reach the desired haven. They were nearing port.

"I have asked and received forgiveness," said the dying man. "I want yours also. It is Grace's hand; I feel it just as in my dream. She has come for me. I have but one wish—to lie beside her!"

"It shall be as you wish." And the captain's hand pressed warmly the cold hand of death."

The *Betsey* came in with flags at half-mast. The villagers did not see the brand which repentance had washed out for heaven, but not for earth. And they buried him beside Grace.—*Sarah K. Bolton, in the Woman's Journal.*

The Fatal Current.

The Macon (Ga.) *Messenger*, in a recent issue, says: "The extraordinary phenomenon displayed on the Florida coast, by which not only the coast waters, but as far out as 150 miles into the Gulf, have been rendered so poisonous as to kill the fish and create a pestilential stench in bays and harbors, where the floating carcasses collect, should receive a thorough investigation. We have seen no other explanation of the poisoning than that it comes from inland waters—the everglades prominently—and penetrates the Gulf in strata of dark, reddish water, which kill all the surface fish as soon as it reaches them, and even far beyond any apparent contact. This poisonous outflow is stated to have been nearly fatal to the fish trade between Florida and Havana, the smacks finding it almost impossible to select a route in which the fish in their wells are not destroyed by the poison. The Key West *Key* says: "The smack George Storrs, Captain Zeb Allen, attempted to run to the westward, in hopes of escaping the deadly waters, and when fifty miles west of Tortugas, in twenty-five fathoms of water, lost his whole fare of fish in a very short time. He describes the poisoned waters to be south and west of him as far as he could see. The largest fish, such as shark, jew fish and turtle, were floating around his vessel. He pointed his vessel eastward, and entered our port on Tuesday last, almost disgusted. Fifty miles west of the Tortugas would make the locality indicated 150 miles west of Cape Florida, and not very far from mid-gulf, a reach of shore poisoning unexampled and almost incredible. The evil is probably beyond human remedy; but the cause of it should be scientifically investigated, and inquiries made into any possible danger to public health of coast cities, should the evil continue till next summer.

The Good Reporter.

A good reporter is always first cousin to a necromancer, and can introduce himself to you in such a genial way that for the time being he seems like your long lost brother, who is anxious to show you the strawberry mark on his left arm in proof of his identity. You talk with him about the inner secrets of your life in a profuse sort of way, give him your opinions about the resumption of specie payment, and, as the conversation flows, freely unfold yourself on various other matters. He sits a silent and admiring listener, encouraging you by a nod when you are hunting for the right word, or possibly supplying it himself, and gives you the impression that he wouldn't disclose what you have told him—no, not for worlds on worlds. The next day you take up the paper and while carelessly looking over its columns see your own name in capitals which seem to your astonished gaze as long as Bunker Hill Monument. Every word you have said is there. That man with the strawberry mark on his left arm was the small end of a speaking trumpet through which you unconsciously told the whole world all about yourself. He had no pencil nor paper and didn't evince any desire to write in short hand. Oh, no; that is the clumsy way of which beginners work. His skill is not in his finger-tips, but in his memory. He memorized every word you said and reproduced it with perfect accuracy. The accomplished reporter is as nearly ubiquitous as a merely human being ever becomes, and is beginning to be regarded as a moral restraint, in many respects superior to the Decalogue. A man in the olden time might possibly break the Decalogue and hide the pieces, but nowadays the moment a law is broken the quick ears of the reporter catches the sound and his persuasive lips compel you to tell him all about it. He is an animated interrogation point; a human corkscrew, who gets a deeper hold on your secret every time he turns around. His mission is summed up in the short but terrible sentence, "If you do it, I'll tell." What religion can't do the fear of the reporter will accomplish.—*New York Herald.*

A SENSATIONAL MEETING.—Mrs. Abby Sage McFarland Richardson visited South Bend, Ind., for the purpose of delivering a lecture in the evening. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Colfax, and during the afternoon the probability of a scene on account of her former husband, Daniel McFarland, living here, was discussed. Mrs. Richardson avers that McFarland threatened her life. Since the annoucement some months ago that McFarland had been discovered here while on a drunken spree, and that he had been living here incognito, he has considerably straightened up, and has delivered a few lectures. On the other hand, McFarland and his friends had discussed her coming and the part he would play. Some had tried to dissuade him from attending her lecture, and it seems he was undecided until yesterday, when, it was related, he said: "I will go; I'll show her I am no common gutter drunkard." He was aided by some friends, who fixed him up for the occasion. He marched up the center aisle, walked to the front row of seats, and seated himself a moment before Mrs. McFarland appeared on the stage. If he attracted her attention, she had command of nerve sufficient to give the audience no token of her recognizing him.

President Hayes' Family Life.

Not for many a year, probably not since John Adams' time, has there been so domestic a family in the White House. It is essentially a home. "I want you to see what kind of a housekeeper my wife is," said the President the other day to a company of Quakers whom he was showing through the mansion. Their evenings, when the exigencies of public and social life permit, are spent in that best of all places, the family circle. Old friends—and new friends, too—are given to understand that they will be welcome if they "drop" in for a neighborly evening call; and on these occasions the children's happiness is an essential matter. The family is pleased to have their friends bring their children with them at these evening visits.

And, speaking of the children, I am told that Mrs. Hayes, with a motherly thoughtfulness, has provided one of the nicest little schools in the White House for her two younger children, of 8 and 11 years old; and, not content to have them brought up alone by a governess, without the companionship of other children, has arranged a little school of six, her own children and the younger children of Secretary McCrary and her old friends the Shellabargers. The children have a pleasant, sunny room for their schoolroom, with desks and blackboards, and all conveniences, where they assemble daily from 9 till 1, and have a charming and most refined young woman, Miss Peyton, for their teacher. Mrs. Hayes often visits the school, taking the greatest interest in the little company.

The characteristics of the President's wife as a hostess, her grace and heartiness and excellent tact at the receptions, have already had public mention, but not half the praise which they deserve. I remember how, at one of the President's receptions, when Mrs. Hayes took my hand and spoke to me as I moved along with the throng, she made me feel somehow as if I was doing her the greatest possible favor by presenting myself for introduction. She shakes your hand so heartily, as if you were the one she especially desired to meet. Her plump arm and her whole graceful body are alive and alert with eloquent action. Her various remarks to the passing hundreds, as I stood aside and observed her for a moment, were marvels of aptness and politeness. One gentleman who presented himself with a lady on each arm, introduced the ladies to Mrs. Hayes himself—the crowd being so great and the usher having more than he could do—and then, introducing himself, was about to pass on, when Mrs. Hayes said: "I am very much obliged to you, Mr. ——, for introducing the ladies." I could but think the other day, as I looked at the beautiful life-size portrait of Martha Washington, which Mrs. Hayes has had painted, and which has recently been tastefully hung in the red room of the White House, that hereafter our President's wife would divide the honors with the wife of the first President; and indeed Mrs. Hayes has this advantage, that she will receive the praise to which she is entitled, not only as a woman, and as wife of the President, but as a mother.—*Letter to Springfield Republican.*

Pious Smiles.

It is never too late to mend. Even the devil has his darning needle.

The orange peels in our streets are essaying to rival the apple in occasioning the fall of man.

Forward the medal, please. A compositor set up "Sock of Ajax" for "Rock of Ages," in New Yerk.

Every man is a miserable sinner in church, but out of church it is unsafe to say much about it, except to a small man.

Josh Billings: Whenever you cum akrost a man who distrusts everybody, yu have found one whom it is safe for everybody to distrust.

Josh Billings: It is always safe to follow the religious belief that our mother taught us—there never was a mother yet who taught her child to be an infidel.

A sewing-machine agent, who was very ill, being told that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature, wanted to know if it couldn't be paid on the monthly installment plan.

One of Joe Cook's lectures is concerning "The Soul's Laughter at Itself." This is when the soul stoops in the twilight to pick up a quarter and finds that is a gun-wad.

A class was being examined recently in a sea-beaten town of Sussex. The subject under discussion was the flood. Among the first questions put was: "How did Noah understand that there was going to be a flood?" "'Cause," shouted an urchin, "he looked at his almanac!"

An Italian bishop, while at a large dinner party, attempted to take a silver chafing dish in his hands. It was so hot that he put it down more rapidly than he intended, and the divorce was accompanied by expressions from the Athanasian creed. A guest instantly drew forth his memorandum book and began to pencil?" The bishop asked, "What are you writing?" "Your prayer against hot dishes. I myself may wish to use it one of these days."

Funny fellows they are, those Christians of Europe. The Czar gives the bloodthirsty chief of the Afghans a sword with the inscription, "May God give thee victory over the infidels," and the English sell the Asiatic pagans the prettiest little idols, made in the most artistic manner of Glasgow, Sheffield, and Birmingham. The same cargo for India often includes, say, 20,000 New Testaments, 5,000 complete bibles, a fine assortment of 10,000 idols, 20 missionaries, 3 opium merchants, 3 spies, 2 dealers in first-class idols, 1 bishop, and 4 preachers of the Anglican persuasion.

HER MISTAKE.—In going down Michigan avenue on the car yesterday a woman partly rose up at a street corner, and one of the men across the aisle at once sprang up and pulled the bell. The woman pulled her shawl around her and sat down again, and after the car had waited quite a spell the man remarked:

"I rang the bell to let you off."

"But I don't get off here," she replied.

"Well, you rose up as if to ring the bell, and I pulled it for you," he continued. "The car has stopped, and the driver expects some one to get out."

London has 3,577,304 inhabitants.

Reddy, the Road Agent.

Among the guests at the Palmer House recently was Mr. Seth Bullock, Sheriff of Lawrence County, Dakota, headquarters at Deadwood, the livest town between Missouri and breakfast. The object of his visit East is quite important and interesting. He is after one of the gentlemen road-agents, the Colt's-revolver fellows that made the Sidney, Neb., route to the Black Hills a terror to the peaceful travelers a year ago. The road was a howling wilderness for a while when "Reddy," alias Bob McKammie, "worked" the stages along the line. But he came to the end of his tether, and probably will come to the end of the tether of Lawrence County's Sheriff before the winter's snows disappear.

"Reddy" has turned up in Ohio once more, and in a day or two will be in the custody of Sheriff Bullock, who has come through from Deadwood to wait on the pleasure of the slayer of Johnnie Slaughter, a young man whom McKennie ruthlessly murdered. This occurred about a year ago. "Reddy" left the country after the homicide, as the weather there was made altogether too sultry for the health of that individual. He skipped. The Sheriff didn't give up the search, however. Rewards to the amount of about $2,500 were offered for "Reddy's" apprehension, but he seemed to be living on greased lightning, for he skipped out and wandered all the way from the Black Hills until he got down into his old haunts in Ohio. He went back to the same place where, when he was 16 years of age, he suddenly disappeared from, and turned up as a private in the army. Then he ran a bloody road for a while down in the Southwest, deserting the army, killing his man, becoming a Utah brigand, and ended by having a fifteen-years' sentence pronounced upon him in the Mormon Garden of Eden. But they couldn't hold him there, and he squeezed out, and was once more on the war-path. A couple of years ago he was with the gang of cut-throats that terrorized the Black Hills for a while. His career of crime was again marked with murder, when he killed the son of Mr. Slaughter, a well-known citizen of Cheyenne. After this he left the road, and was not captured until last spring, when Sheriff Bullock trailed him to his old haunts in Highland County, Ohio. "Reddy" had married a respectable young woman there, and was quite a re-constructed road-agent. Of course the community sympathized with him, and naturally enough looked upon Bullock as the only road-agent that had ever invaded this quiet community. The requisition for "Reddy" from the Governor of Dakota was all right, but the case, after being first decided by a local court, was taken to the Supreme Court, which occasioned a delay of over forty days. Reddy was jailed, and was getting fat when he was supplied with arms and fixings by those who aided him on the outside. He broke jail one night, and in escaping, shot one of his keepers. The road agent was himself again. But the old desire to get back to the scene of some of his exploits brought him to Highland County, and he was once more taken. Sheriff Bullock left last evening for Ohio, and will in ten days be on his way to the Black Hills with "Reddy," the scourge of the road.

Sheriff Bullock is the same official who captured the notorious "Laughing Sam," one of the worst characters that infested the hills country; also Dan Blackburn, and a whole column of rascals who, a year ago, were the pirates of the plains, and whose taking-off would be a lucky stroke for any country they might happen in on.

A TRUE INCIDENT.—A true woman's heart is always responsive to the touch of tenderness. Sometimes a very little thing strikes the chord, and the whole sympathetic nature is awakened, as a little gleam of sunlight upon a landscape often calls out the beauties of a picture, and surprises and charms the beholder. A lady in Newtown took up the last *Bee*, and, glancing over the first page, her eye fell upon that little poem, "Yawcob Strauss," by Charles F. Adams, and not relishing the style she turned to her husband and said, "Why do they put such stuff in the papers?" "Stuff!" said he, "just let me read that for you." He took the paper and read the first verse describing the busy childish rogueries of the boy and the vexation and weariness of the parent, till he came to the last verse when the little busy body had found rest in sleep—

"But ven he vas asbleep in ped,
So quiet as a mouse,
I prays der Lord, 'dake anydings,
But leaye dot Yawcob Strauss.'"

The sympathetic chord of a mother's heart was touched, and turning suddenly away she buried her face in her hands and burst into a flood of tears. She had lost two jewels and had seen them hidden away in the grave, and had missed the patter of their tiny feet and the music of their cheery voices. There is a touch of pure nature in those simple words.—*Newtown* (Ct.) *Bee.*

Frank Leslie: He had returned to New York with his wife from a summer vacation at the seaside, and he stood in front of the house, giving a friend a graphic account of the season's pleasures. "Went in bathing every day!" he exclaimed enthusiactically. "Ah!" responded the friend. "Wife go in too?" "Oh, yes, every day!" said the returned vacationist. "Can she swim?" queried the friend, with some interest. "N o-o, she can't," was the reply. "She tried and tried to learn, but somehow she didn't get the hang of it. She said she couldn't get the right kick, and I let her think that was the reason, but the fact was"—and here he looked up at the house, and sank his voice to a hoarse whisper— "she couldn't keep her mouth shut long enough to take four strokes before she'd have some silly remark to make, when kerwash! she'd swallow a whole wave and go plump to the bottom!"

A paper by Norman Lockyer has recently been placed before the French Academy of Science, claiming to prove that many of the so-called elements are compound bodies. He believes that there is but one form of matter truly elemental, and that is in the shape of hydrogen, though not hydrogen itself. The New York *Independent* says that if the discovery is admitted as genuine, it is certainly one of the most brillant and important of the decade, if not not of the century.

Dr. Capel died last week in jail on Prince Edward's Island. His wife was divorced fifteen years ago and he was ordered to pay her £50 alimony a year. He went to jail rather than pay, and has been there ever since.

A. NICKELSBURG& BRO.

NEW

FALL GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Just Arrived!

WE HAVE A

Larger Stock Than Ever

Before. We have Bought our Stock under Better Facilities than ever before.

WE HAVE BUT

ONE PRICE TO ALL

Whether Rich or Poor. We are

SELLING CHEAPER

Than any other house in the County.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

And lasts the longest.

We are not doing a Chatham Street Style of Business!

☞Give us a call, and we will make it pro fitable to you.

Fall Patterns of Mme. Demorest

JUST ARRIVED.

A NICKELSBURG & BRO.

se19-w

BLACK'S,

1878.

HUSTON BROS.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN CRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knight's Landing,

—HAVE—

Concentrated Their Business

AT BLACK'S,

And have laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Fall Stock!

Embracing all Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

Agricultural Machinery

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the most approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have flung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon their patrons, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

oc11w2m

HUSTONBROS.

C. F. GRISWOLD.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

COOKING RANGES,

STOVES,

Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.

THE RICHMOND RANGE

—AND—

The Bonanza Stove!

The very best in market; all sizes on hand.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.

Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT se6w

WOODLAND BAKERY,

OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.

WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

Bakery on First street,

Near Capital Hotel. se8dw

REMOVAL.

J. A. Wilson,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to

111 J. STREET,

A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

au7-3m

Fall Trade.

1878.

Langville and Madison,

YOLO COUNTY.

W. LEVY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods

—AND—

General Merchandise,

AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

Building and Shelf Hardware,

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

CALL AT LEVY'S.

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

au1-3m.

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

79 J Street, Sacramento,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,

Invites attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.

JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.

DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.

oc11-3m

THEY HAVE ARRIVED

50 CASES OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats, Etc., Etc.

27 CASES

HARDWARE

All bought at the Manufacturers.

—AND—

WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

Come and see for yourselves and purchase where you can

Save the S. F. Jobbers' Profit.

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.

WOODLAND AND CAPAY, CAL.

oc12-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

Corner of K and Seventh Streets.

This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.

no1wly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

There were 27 homicides in this city last year.

There were 284 divorces granted the last year.

During the year 1878 the police made 21,725 arrests.

The Mint in this city last year coined $13,977,000.

During the year there were exported $34,253,179 in treasure.

There are 2,400 licenses issued to liquor dealers in this city.

There were 203 marriage licenses issued in this city last month.

There were 488,886 barrels of flour exported from this port last year.

There were 2,610 sales in real estate last year, amounting to $14,533,967.

The amount of customs dues paid at this port last week was $42,724.

There were 210 through emigrants arrived overland in this city last week.

There were 1,998 arrests made by the police during the month of December.

The exports to Great Britain from this port last year amounted to $14,993,469.

The Prosecuting Attorney issued 233 warrants in the month of December.

Dividends were paid by local incorporations last year to the amount of $26,649,800.

Seven men were arrested last week for playing base ball upon the public streets.

The Larkin-street wing of the New City Hall is now receiving its finishing touches.

Officers Bunner and Dunlevy boarded 322 inward bound vessels during the past year.

There were 250 men donned the blue ribbon at a temperance meeting one night last week.

There was a large demand for greenbacks in exchange for gold on Resumption day in this city.

Ammon, Caspari & Co., grain merchants, of this city and of Liverpool, England, failed last week.

Captain Howard, of the recently wrecked steamship *Georgia*, arrived last week from Panama.

There were exported from this port for the year 1878 8,069,131 centals of wheat, valued at $14,457,556.

The recipts of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for the month of December were $49,866 65.

There were 6,948 boys procured employment through the Youth's Directory Association the past year.

During the year 1878 Chinese criminals paid fines in the Police Court amounting in the aggregate to $21,549.

The combined exports by sea last year amounted to $32,993,551; an increase over that of 1877 of $3,636,001.

The exports of wheat and flour from this port, for the year 1878 exceeded that of the previous year 327,750 centals.

Fees to the amount of $5,057 50 were paid to the County Clerk from the different courts of this city for the month of December.

The total number of mortgages for the past year was 2,958, amounting to $15,643,957; the same amount was equaled by releases.

The internal revenue collections in the San Francisco district last week amounted to $16,486, making a total since January 1st of $1,864,525.

From an explosion in a match factory last week, three Chinese were dangerously burned. Two of them survived but a short time after the accident.

Otto Linden attempted, and almost succeeded, in abducting his little seven year old girl, Irma Linden, from its adopted parents one day last week.

The Market street and Hayes Valley horse-car lines are to be turned into cable roads, and to be extended to Golden Gate Park: thence to the Cliff House.

A Siamese cat, sent by Minister Sickles to Mrs. R. B. Hayes, passed through here last week on its way to the Capitol. It is said to be the first of the kind ever brought to this country.

The grading of wheat in the California Dry Dock is proving of great value to shippers. Cargoes now sent out so graded are being better received abroad, and the cost of grading is repaid ten fold.

Colonel Moseby, the famous Confederate Guerrilla, arrived last week. He is on his way to Hongkong as Counsel to that country; to which position he was appointed by President Hayes some time since.

During December, there were 179 applicants for warrants before Prosecuting Attorney Flood of the Police Court; of this number 158 could write their names and 21 could not; 233 warrants in all were issued.

During the month of December the Mint in this city coined 114,000 double eagles, 11,750 eagles and 43,000 half eagles, besides 1,000,000 standard silver dollars, making a total of 1,168,750 pieces, of the value of $3,612,500.

The Harbor Commissioners have ordered their engineer to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of two new wharves opposite Vallejo and Green streets, to be eighty feet in width and to extend to the pier head line.

There are now in port under engagement to load wheat eighteen vessels, representing 25,038 tons of tonnage, having a carrying capacity of 50,000 centals. There are 70,000 tons of disengaged tonnage in port, and 90,000 tons on the way here.

Dividends were paid by local incorporations last month to the amount of $1,056,116, against $2,853,333 in the same month last year. In December, 1877, 13 mining companies paid $2,652,000 in dividends, while this month the mines pay only $871,750.

On Christmas Eve last, Thomas Crosley, at 954½ Howard street, shot and seriously injured his wife, after which, supposing her dead, almost severed his own head from his body with a shoemakers knife. The physicians have hopes of the woman's recovery.

In future, persons desirous of procuring a license for the retailing of liquors in this city, will find it necessary to first procure the written consent of a majority of the Board of Police Commissioners. The result will be, a riddance to the city of several hundred deadfalls and hoodlum rendervous.

Captain Johnson, who for a number of years has been master of the steamship *Orizaba*, died in this city last week after a short illness. He was to have left in a few days for Philadelphia to take charge of the new steamship, *State of California*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and bring her to this port.

There were 96 suicides committed in this city in 1878; of the number 8 were females; 69 married and 27 single. The largest number of suicides was between 20 and 30 years of age. Of the total number 32 died from the use of poison, 31 from fire arms, 12 from strangulation, 6 from drowning, and 15 ended their lives with the knife.

The expense per hour of running an electric light of 16,000 candle power is thus figured up by Senator Sharon in connection with his experiments at the Palace Hotel: Interest on the investment, wear and tear of the machinery, etc., is estimated at 14 cents; cost of coal, 40 cents; carbon, 28 cents; engineer, 10 cents; oil, etc., 3 cents; total, $1 25 per hour.

A number of hoodlums celebrated Christmas in this city by borrowing horses and buggies found standing upon the streets. After satisfying themselves with riding to the Cliff House and back, they alighted and hitched the animals to the most convenient and out-of-the-way places, and then went their way rejoicing. Street Superintendent Manzer and other bloods were victimized. All escaped arrest.

Neil L. McAdam is the inventor of a new system of voting at elections, which he believes to be a complete safeguard against fraud in any form, and he has applied for letters patent upon the invention. His method requires the polling place to be divided into three rooms. In the first are seated the Judges of Election. The voter first enters here, and having given satisfactory proof of his right to vote, is admitted to the second room, which he enters alone. Here large voting-sheets, divided into squares, are suspended on a paper partition, each party in the field being represented by a sheet, with the names of all the candidates in proper order. If the voter desires to vote a straight ticket he punctures a square in the top row of the sheet with a needle provided for the purpose. Or, if otherwise inclined, he makes a puncture for just such candidates as he favors on each and any of the sheets. A clerk on the opposite side of the partition notes just how the voter is recording himself, and guards against fraud, and the needles drop out on that side of the partition. When a voter has completed his vote he retires, and a bell summons the next. The sheets indicate at a glance and at every stage just how the vote stands for the different candidates on the various tickets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Kansas pays gold as interest.

The Oldham cotton strike has terminated.

Dean Stanley intends revisiting America shortly.

Three deaths by freezing are reported in Missouri and Kansas.

Receipts for customs in one day at New York, included $104,000 in legal tenders.

The capitol building at Lansing, Michigan, was dedicated on the 1st. Its cost was $1,505,000.

Great distress prevails in Switzerland. There are 6,000 unemployed persons in Geneva.

After a long Cabinet council the King of Spain reluctantly signed Moncasi's death warrant.

The revenue of Great Britain for the year 1878 shows an increase of £1,803,485 above that of 1877.

In Berlin the Empress gave audience to the widow of the late American Minister, Bayard Taylor.

A Paris paper says that the greatest destitution and distress prevails throughout Alsace and Lorraine.

E. B. Washburne declares that he would not accept the Berlin Mission, even if the President offered it to him.

Two thousand nailmakers in South Staffordshire have been discharged, and great destitution resulted.

It is reported that the Sultan has written an autograph letter to the Czar soliciting a reduction of the indemnity to Russia.

The Mayor of Manchester writes that £11,500 has been received for the relief fund. About 6,500 persons are receiving relief.

By the operations of the Moffit liquor law, the State of Virginia received last year $110,000 in excess of receipts from the old system.

A dispatch from Yokohama says: The steamer Lokushiman Mary, running between Osaka and Diva, was destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder among the cargo, 83 persons were drowned.

General Grant had a great and enthusiastic reception in the city of Dublin. Two hundred guests were present at the banquet given in his honor. The freedom of the city was bestowed upon him.

Moncasi's counsel and his wife and child were given audience by King Alfonso. They have presented to the Minister of Justice a petition praying for mercy, signed by 1,000 persons, including two bishops.

The large cotton press warehouse of the Union Cotton Press Company, at Charleston, S. C., was destroyed by fire, together with 10,121 bales of cotton, on the night of the 1st. Loss about half a million; mostly insured.

The number of miles of railroad constructed in the United States last year was 2,688 —exceeding any previous year since 1873. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado and Kansas, made the greatest progress in railroad building.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that a deadly plague has appeared among the Cossacks at Astrachan. The sufferers are isolated. Many doctors have been summoned to their relief. Of 195 persons attacked, 143 died the first two days.

Emperor William, in receiving his Ministers on the 1st, said he was not fatigued by attention to public affairs, although he has not yet regained his former elasticity. The painful impressions of the year have been softened by many proofs of loyalty.

One day last week, at Washington, the subscriptions to the four per cent. loan amounted to $8,590,150. The above is the largest amount ever received in one day; $3,000,000 being the greatest amount ever subscribed in a single day heretofore.

A Berlin correspondent is trustworthily informed that if the Pope would yield on the question of nomination of the clergy a *modus vivendi* would be found. The government inflexibly insists that the Catholic clergy shall receive their education in Germany alone.

Resumption works smoothly in New York. The amount of gold paid out at the Sub-Treasury for legal tender notes on the 3rd, was $90,000, and the amount of gold taken in exchange for legal tender notes was $200,000—a net gain to the Treasury of $120,000, gold.

Caleb Cushing died at Newburyport, Mass., last week. The House of Representatives, Massachusetts Legislature, passed fitting resolutions on his death. At Washington the Department of Justice was draped in mourning, as a mark of respect for the deceased.

The Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Boston, recently refused the application of a Chinaman for naturalization on the ground taken by Judge Lowell, that Mongolians do not come within the provisions of the statute relating to naturalization of free whites or Africans.

Snow storms and cold of almost unparalleled severity prevailed throughout the northeast for several days last week. Many of the railroads were rendered impassible. The rivers are frozen and navigation stopped. At Omaha the mercury sank 20 degrees below zero; at St. Paul, 29; at Bismarck, 33.

The work on the East River bridge in New York will probably be suspended. Several weeks ago, masons and mechanics, in consequence of lack of money, were discharged and probably by the second week in January the crossing of cables will be completed, and the engineers and cable-makers will be dismissed.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: The police prohibited an intended manifestation on the streets in favor of imprisoned Communists. The Government seems to have decided to grant individual pardons to all Communists, except above 400 of the ringleaders and participators in massacres.

A thief entered the government printing office in Washington the other day, and, watching his opportunity, took from the safe of the disbursing clerk a package of currency containing $10,000, intended for paying off employees and for the purchase of material, and made his escape without observation. Detectives were immediately put to work.

The London *Times'* Vienna dispatch states: Prince Dondakoff Korsakoff has made a special report to the Czar asking his intervention in behalf of Bulgarians in Macedonia, who declare that 120 of their villages have been burned, and 6,000 persons massacred during the suppression of the insurrection. Bulgarian fugitives have petitioned foreign Ambassadors for deliverance from Turkish rule.

During the past year 917 failures were recorded in New York, with liabilities to the amount of $63,958,403, and assets given at $18,695,531. This exceeds the record of any former year. This large number is mainly due to the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Most of the weak firms have been wiped out, and the prospects for the coming year are much brighter than a year ago.

The debt statement shows an increase of the public debt for December of $1,233,785, and the following balances in the Treasury: Coin, $224,865,477; currency, $4,515,550; currency held for the redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposit for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,515,000; coin and silver certificates, $24,076,880; outstanding legal tenders, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $16,108,154.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times* says: It is understood that there is a division of sentiment in the Cabinet upon the Chinese question, some of the members favoring a modification, by which the number of immigrants from China may be limited. It is known that the Chinese Government will resist any offer to modify the treaty, but will not formally object to its abrogation, should the United States insist upon that course.

One day last week the Mint Bureau at Washington turned into the Treasury $575,000 profits accruing to the Government from the coinage of the standard silver dollar the past three weeks. After buying the silver for coinage, paying for the transportation, and allowing for wastage in the process of coinage, since the commencement of coinage of the standard dollar the Government has profited, between the legal tender value and the real value of bullion which it contains, to the amount of about $1,600,000.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The export movement for the past three years were as follows:

	Bbls.	Values
1878	488,886	$2,646,349
1877	435,736	2,681,636
1876	506,974	2,592,566

During the year we received from Oregon 114,585 bbls, against 110,804 in 1877. The market here is still dull. Stocks are large, and under very little export inquiry, and a decline in wheat prices, although exchanged, are not so firm.

We quote, Superfine common, $4 12½@$4 25; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 62½@$4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 25@$5 50; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75@$5 12½.

WHEAT—During the six months just ended, 181 cargoes embracing 6,649,116 centals, valued at $11,248,767, have sailed from this port. In 1877, same period, 61 vessels with 2,396,730 centals worth $5,637,613 cleared, and in 1876 there were 233 clearances, bearing 7,962,303 centals, at $13,963,555. The export for this year amount to about 330,000 short tons, and it is safe to say there is not far short of that much more surplus in the State. The Liverpool market has gone lower than ever. Our shippers are free from charter engagements, and the market here is off 2½ to 5c.

We quote superfine, $1 55@$1 60; fair to choice milling, $1 65@$1 75; shipping, $1 60@$1 70.

BARLEY—There has been a good inquiry for good feed, and a fair business is done at easy prices. Brewing is dull and more or less nominal. Exports for the year aggregate 300,000 centals by sea, and 160,000 by rail.

We quote feed, 85c@$1 00; (all gold); brewing, $1 10@$1 25; chevalier, $1 50@$1 80.

CORN—Receipts for six months 135,000 centals against 90,000 last year. Offerings are large and the market easy for buyers.

We quote yellow, 92½c@$1 00; white, 95c@$1 00.

OATS—We note further large receipts for Oregon and the Sound. There is very little demand, and prices decidedly lower.

We quote milling at $1 45@$1 50; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 40; common to good feed, $1 00.

RYE—Last sale of choice at $1 25.

We quote $1 15@$1 25.

BUCKWHEAT—There is little doing. The last sale was at $1 25.

We quote $1 00@$1 25.

MILLSTUFFS—There is a moderate amount of business done, but prices favor the buyer.

Bran, per ton	15 00@16 00
Middlings, per ton	22 00@23 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	24 00@25 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@23 00

HOPS—There is very little doing, and stocks here are large; nor is there much sign of any improvement.

We quote California 8@10c; Oregon and Washington Territory 6@9c.

WOOL—Receipts for six months past are nearly 5,000 bales short of last year although Oregon has sent us 6,000 bales more than last year. There is very little doing owing to smallness of stocks here.

We quote: Northern, Fall, 10@17½; Southern, Fall, 8@13c; northern, choice, 21@22c; northern, fair to good, 19@20c; southern, fair to good, 14@18c; Eastern Oregon, 18c; Valley 20@22.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The *San Francisco Price Current* has the following:

BUTTER—The demand has been about equal to the supply, and prices have ruled pretty steady. Larger receipts last Friday eased the market a trifle, and ample supply with a steadily good demand have kept it so ever since. At the close the market is well supplied and easy at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is very quiet at previous prices.

EGGS—Receipts continue to come in freely. Western shipments still arriving but Utah ceased. Heavy shipments at Portland have broken the market to 25c, and Oregon is again shipping to this market; the last receipt sold well at 32½. Domestic supplies are large. The demand is very light and the market soft and lower, with a very soft undertone.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 35@37½c; common to good roll, 25@32½c; Cheese, California, 10@12½c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 30@35c; Eastern, 25@30c; Utah, 30c.

HAY AND STRAW—There is very little choice hay coming in, and for such as is offering, prices are easy, but strictly choice will bring good rates.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₱ ton $14 00@$16 00; wheat, fair to medium, $12 00@$12 50; oats, wild, ₱ ton, $8 50@$12 50; barley, choice, $12 50@$14 00; barley, ₱ ton, $9 00@$10 50; stock, $7 50@$10 00; straw, ₱ bale, 40@50c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Prices are entirely nominal as business is at a complete standstill. Contracts for the future cannot be affected under the dry weather.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 8½@9c; Hand-sewed, 22x36, 8½@9c; Gunnies, as to weight, 13@13½c; Oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15c; Wool sacks, heavy, 50@52½c; Wool sacks, light, 47½@50c; Flour bags, ¼-sacks, 4½@5c; Flour bags, ½-sacks, 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—Receipts from the East are large. There is absolutely no demand. Jobbers are lower; their rates hoping to stimulate business.

We quote: California plain Hams, 10@11; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 11@13c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@9c; Eastern do, 9@11c; California Bacon, 8@10c; Eastern Bacon, 9@11c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₱ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₱ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—The market is quiet and prices favor buyers.

Wet quote, $1 33½@$1 35 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $11; hf bbl, $6 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2, $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—Receipts have been smaller, and for good and choice, prices are firm at a slight advance. Sweets are about done; onions are scarce and dearer.

We quote: Choice, $1 30@$1 40; Good, 1 15@$1 25; Fair, 70@90c; Poor, 50@60c; Sweet, $1 50@$2 00.

POULTRY—Supplies of turkeys have been in excess, and prices have ruled very low. After the holidays there is no demand and stocks cannot be cleaned up at any fair price. Other poultry is about steady with small demand.

We quote: Turkeys, alive, 14@16c; Hens, ₱ doz, $7 00@$9 00; Roosters, ₱ doz $6 00@$7 00; Broilers, ₱ doz, $3 50@$6 00; Ducks, ₱ doz, $6 00@$9 00; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 00@$2 75.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—We note a slight advance on beef and hogs; mutton steady; veal and lamb sharply advanced.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 5½@6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₱ lb 4½@5½c: beef, third quality, ₱ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₱ lb 3@4½c; hogs, first quality, gross, ₱ lb 3⅝@3¾c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₱ lb, 3½@3⅝c, hogs, dressed, ₱ lb, 5@5½c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₱ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 10@12c.

HONEY—Quiet; unchanged.

We quote: Comb, 8@11c; strained, 4@6c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—Under large offerings and small demand, prices are more easy.

We quote: Peas, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 00@$—; Butter, large, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 00@$—; Lima, ₱ 100 lbs, $4 00@$4 75; Red, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 75; Pink, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 75; Bayos, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 87½@$2 00; Small, white, ₱ 100 lbs, $3 00@$—; Dried Peas, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 00@$1 50.

BEESWAX—Sales seem impossible at anything over 20c.

We quote 20@22½c.

The remains of huge glaciers have been discovered on the east side of Wind River Peak, Wyoming Territory, and on the east base of Fremont's Peak. Prof. E. V. Hayden thinks that on the west side of Wind River a glacier once existed eighty miles in length and twelve in breadth.

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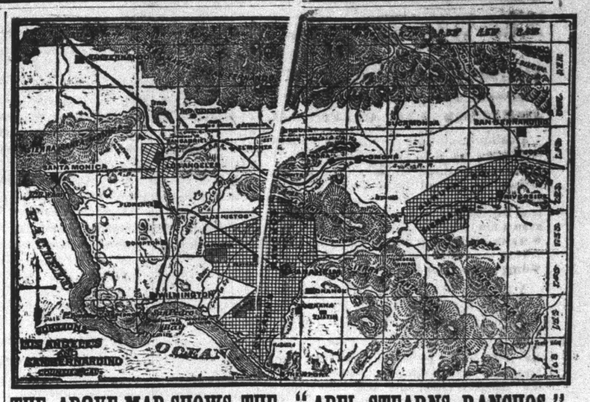

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We, whose signatures are attached hereto, wish to state that the Publisher and Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL ADVOCATE, or his representatives, will call on you for your subscription, or such other assistance as you may contribute to said paper, which has always been on the side of law and order in its advocacy of the LABOR QUESTION. It is the first paper that came out boldly against the Agrarian and Communistic agitators; and in the able and firm manner in which it has openly met this subject, is entitled to the support of the citizens of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

SIGNED.

Wm. T. Coleman, of Wm. T. Coleman Co., cor. California and Front. (Shipping and Commission Merchants.)
J. C. Dempster, of Dempster & Keys, 109 California street, San Francisco. (Shipping and Commission Merchants.)
Hyneman & Co., 5 Sansome street, San Francisco. (Importers and Dry Goods Merchants.)
Macondray & Co., 206 Sansome street, San Francisco. (Importers and Commission Merchants.)
Wm. Norris, 210 Battery street, San Francisco. (Capitalist.)
Moses G. Cobb, Nevada Block, San Francisco. (Lawyer.)
Rev. W. W. Brier, Centerville, Cal. (Farmer.)
R. L. Ogden, Nevada Block, San Francisco. (Editor *Pacific Life*.)
Delos Lake, 310 Pine street, San Francisco. (Lawyer.)
Louis Sloss & Co., 310 Sansome street, San Francisco. (Merchants.)
Greenebaum, Helbing & Co., 230 Montgomery street. (Stock Brokers.)
Freeman & Baker, 109 Davis street, San Francisco. (Commission Merchants.)
Wellman, Peck & Co.. 416 Front street, San Francisco. (Merchants.)
Fred. L. Castle, of Castle Bros., 213 Front street, San Francisco. (Merchants.)
Joseph Rosenbaum, of Neustadter Bros., N. W. corner of Pine and Battery, San Francisco. (Merchants.)
Parrott & Co., 306 California street, San Francisco. (Commission Merchants.)
Sanderson & Bros., 310 Battery street, San Francisco. (Merchants.)
Livingstone & Co., 320 California street, San Francisco. (Merchants.)
Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, 410 California street, San Francisco.
J. H. Jones, of J. H. Jones & Co., 320 Pine street, San Francisco. (Stock Brokers.)
W. O. M. Berry, of Berry & Place, corner Market and Fremont streets, San Francisco. (Merchant.)
California Insurance Company, 308 California street, San Francisco.
G. G. Briggs, Davisville, C

The Yolo Democrat.

Thursday, January 16, 1879.

JOTTINGS AND CLIPPINGS.

A natural mammoth cave has been discovered near Columbia, Tuolumne county.

The Ukiah City *Press* says: The farmers between Albion and Point Arena show unusual activity this year. A large amount of land has been plowed and sown to grain, and even a few potatoes planted. The lack of work in hauling has caused many teamsters to turn their attention to farm work, thus providing cheap labor for extra work.

A dilapidated and unwashed specimen of humanity was caught in the kitchen of a down-town residence yesterday. He was standing on a chair searching the upper shelves of the dresser. When interrogated, he replied that he was a New York detective, and was "looking for Stewart's body." The excuse availed him not. He showed altogether too much enterprise for a New York detective.

And now the Chinese claim that the telephone is nearly two thousand years old, having been in use in their country abont that time. Oh, pagans with the almond eyes, there is something that is older than the telephone. Lying. It is older than the great Chinese wall. It is older than the city of Pekin. It is as old as the first Chinese historian. And about as reliable.—*Hawkeye.*

As Peter sat at heaven's gate,
A maiden sought permission,
And begged of him, if not too late,
To give her free admission.
"What claims has thou to enter here?"
He cried with sternest mien;
"Please, sir," she cried 'twixt hope and fear,
"I'm only just sixteen."
"Enough!" the hoary guardian said,
And the gate wide open threw.
"That is the age when every maid
Is girl and angel too."

The latest thing in politics, the Baltimore *Gazette* alleges, is the revival of the scheme to cut up the State of Texas and make five States blossom where only one now blooms. Texas is certainly too large and unwieldly for one sovereignty, but any plan for her amelioration which includes the sending of eight more Democratic Senators to Washington will be vigorously opposed by the watchful State of Rhode Island.

Of all the sad scenes in this sad world that must have been the saddest in which that stricken Mormon in New York played the central part when he found that two of his wives had forsaken him, and only three of her left. To have been made two-fifths of a widower at one stroke was too much, and he rent his raiment and set him down arrayed in sackcloth, his head covered with ashes, and refused to be comforted.

A gravel claim at Milton, on the boundary between Sierra and Nevada counties, produces gold nuggets that weigh over seven ounces each, and many that produce from $5 to $15 worth of gold apiece. There are two benches of gravel, and the face of the deposit on each bench is from 75 to 100 feet wide. There are said to be no less than a dozen ledges of gold, silver and copper bearing rock on the Holdsworth land, and they are from 50 to 100 feet wide, all pay ore.

Clippings.

[From the Bee of the 9th.]

Thirty-three carloads of stock passed through to San Francisco last night, from various points in Nevada.

Yesterday was the sixteenth anniversary of the day on which ground was broken in this city for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday commenced running regularly to Adonde a new station 30 miles beyond Fort Yuma, to which place the road has recently been completed.

On complaint of D. C. Patton, agent for the owners of the Norris grant, Constable Coons recently arrested four Chinamen who were found cutting down trees on the land for firewood. The agent claims that the evil has become so great that an example must be made.

While engaged in looking after the interests of the companies which he represents, at the fire which occurred at Fourth and I streets about 1 o'clock this morning, A. J. Wetzlar, the well known insurance agent, sustained severe bruises in consequence of the giving way of a floor in the rear part of the building. The accident was not sufficiently serious, however, to confine him to his bed, although he is somewhat lamed.

Captain J. B. Sherburn, well known in this city and vicinity, and a son of R. Sherburn, of Sutterville, died in this city to-day. The deceased was a native of Wisconsin, aged 28 years, and was raised in Sacramento county. At one time he was in the furniture business in this city and he was also an ex-Captain of the Sacramento Light Artillery, although he has latterly been engaged in the mercantile business at Emigrant Gap.

Bad for Boys.

A rat of a boy who had in vain searched the postoffice corriders for the nickle which a careless hand occasionally drops at the window yesterday took his position before a chestnut stand on Griswold street and eyed the fresh nuts a long time before drawing a deep sigh and groaning:

"Oh, I wish I was rich!"

The chesnut-roaster made no reply, and the odor of the chestnuts finally induced the boy to inquire:

"Are chestnuts healthy?"

"No, bub—they are prolific of indigestion," was the reply.

After a while the boy thought it was time to remark:

"Did you ever hear the story of the man who gave a poor boy a handful of chestnuts, and when the boy grew up and got rich he rewarded the old man with a diamond pin and a four-horse team?"

"No, never did, but I heard of the man who brought a poor boy to the edge of the grave by giving him a dozen chestnuts."

The lad took a turn up and down, secured another strong sniff of the pleasant odor, and then leaned over and whispered.

"If I'll take the chances on the edge of the grave business will you take the chances on the chestnuts?"

The vendor finally thought he would.

Beautiful Extract.

There is no day so sacred, but that the laugh of a child will make it holier still. Strike with a hand of fire, O wierd musician thy lyre, strung with Apollo's golden hair. Blow, bugler, blow, until your silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves, and charm the lovers wandering on the vineclad shores; but know your sweetest strains are discord all compared with childhood's merry laugh that fills the eyes with light. O rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between the beast and man, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. Laughter should make dimples of joy enough in the cheeks of the world to catch and hold and glorify the tears of grief.—*Ingersoll.*

He Dreamed.

A big story comes from Shenandoah Valley. It is all about a peddler who for three successive nights dreamed of finding a great quantity of money up a particular tree. Assisted by a farmer, he felled the tree, the agreement being that the spoils should be divided. Down came the tree; a cavity was discovered, and within it $5,000 in silver. The peddler expressed his unwillingness to carry about so much silver; so the farmer took the whole amount, paying the peddler $3,500 in good greenbacks. The peddler vanished into infinite space, but when the farmer tried to pass the dollars he found that they were counterfeit; and he begins to doubt whether the peddler dreamed any such dream at all.—*New York Tribune.*

Arrested for Conspiracy.

Constable Lohlberg recently arrested George Smith, Holmes Gordon and Arche McComb, in San Francisco, each charged with conspiracy. Gordon and McComb were taken before Judge Dwinelle, of the Fifth Judicial District of San Francisco, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to appear in this city when wanted. Smith being unable to give the required bonds, was brought to this city by the officer and lodged in jail. He will appear before Judge Mowbray to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The conspiracy for which the men are aerested was brought on by the termination of a foot race, which took place in this city a few weeks ago. The race was got up by Smith and several others. Antone Aldecoa was persuaded by Smith to bet on this race with the understanding that he would win and then they would divide the spoils. The race was run and Antone lost. For this he attempted to kill Smith and succeed in shooting at him twice in the Exchange Saloon. Smith escaped unharmed and was not found until yesterday. Antone was locked up, but as there was no complaint sworn out against him he was released.—*Stockton Herald.*

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN HENRY STRIPPEL, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN HENRY STRIPPEL, deceased, having on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1879, come into the possession of said Probate Court, and a petition for a probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary thereon to JACOB GRIESEL and JOHN HENRY OESTE having been filed by them,

It is hereby ordered that SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1879, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Town of Woodland, in the County of Yolo, be and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application; when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and may file objections in writing to the granting of Letters Testamentary to said petitioners.

It is further ordered, That notice be given thereof by the Clerk of said Court, by publication in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County.

And it is further ordered, That subpœnas be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said Will, and that citations be issued and served upon the heirs of the said testator residing in said County, to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the said time appointed.

Dated January 4th, 1879.

E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.

Attest: a true copy. D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
[SEAL.] By JAMES C. HARLAN, Deputy.
W. B. TREADWELL, Att'y for Petitioners.
ja9w3t

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of ANTONE S. DUTRA, deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be granted.

John Sato Silva, the Administrator of the Estate of Antone S. Dutra, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decenent, for the purposes therein set forth;

It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on SATURDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, in the County of Yolo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said Yolo County.

[SEAL.] E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.

Dated December 18th, 1878.

Attest: a true copy this 18th day of December, 1878. D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. d19w5t

Trustee's Sale.

ON APPLICATION OF THE SACRAMENTO SAVINGS BANK, and pursuant to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by A. W. TUCKER and ELLEN TUCKER to C. H. SWIFT and C. H. ROSS, and recorded in Book "K" of Mortgages at page 562 and following, records of Yolo County, State of California, and because default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for gold coin, in front of the Court House door in the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY FIRST, 1879, between the hours of One and Two o'clock P.M., the following described property: Lots number Four and Five in the block number Ten, in the Town of Woodland, together with all the improvements thereon.

C. H. SWIFT, Surviving Trustee.

Jan. 2d, 1879. ja9w4t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Henry, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executrix of the Estate of JOHN HENRY, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executrix, at the office of L. S. TAYLOR, in the City of Sacramento, corner of Fifth and J streets.

Dated, January 3d, 1879. ANN HENRY.

L. S. TAYLOR, Att'y for Executrix. ja9w5t

A CARD.

WOODLAND, Jan. 6th, 1879.

I have this day received from GEO. D. FISKE, Manager HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA, pay in full for my loss by fire of December 24th, under Policy No. 81,620. I most cheerfully recommend the Company to the insuring public as one that can be relied upon in times of trial.

ja8dw W. A. BROWN.

A CARD.

Parties wishing the EASTMOND & COTTIER PATENT SYSTEM OF VENTILATION applied to their Water-Closets, Cesspools or Vaults will please leave their orders at **Newton's Lumber Yard**, or **W. T. Cottier, Capital Hotel**, will be pleased to furnish any information or references required.

de17dw

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET!

D. T. HUSCROFT. J. J. HUSCROFT.

Huscroft Bros., Prop's.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats at fair prices. We shall try hard to please our customers and to suit them with whatever they may want in our line, also, as to prices.

MARKET IN HYMAN'S BUILDING, a few doors west of the Postoffice. ja6d

$5,000.

Farm for Sale --- 160 Acres

OF GOOD WHEAT LAND!

Credit of one-half will be given if desired for one or two years. Inquire of

my23dwtf **A. C. KEAN.**

TO PRINTERS.—WE HAVE FOR SALE at this office a Quarter Medium Ruggles Printing Press with inking fountain and all the belongings complete. It will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. no26dw

FISH! AUGUSTE DIEUDOMIE IS prepared to furnish fish of every variety found in California, from sturgeon to mountain trout, at reasonable prices. Leave orders at Hoyt's C. O. D. Store, or at the Pioneer Soap Factory. ja12tf

MRS. A. A. DELONG DESIRES TO take a few Boarders by the week. She offers superior inducements to those who prefer to board in a private family. For terms, etc., inquire at her residence on Court street, opposite the Court House. ja7dw6

MRS H. CURTIS HAS OPENED A neat little Store next door to the Postoffice for the sale of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Ladies' Fancy Work, etc. Plain Sewing done neatly, cheaply and promptly. de30d2w

PIANO FOR SALE!—ANY ONE DESIRous of obtaining a First-class Instrument can learn how to secure one at a very low figure—may be ordered from the manufactory—guaranteed for five years, by applying at the DEMOCRAT office. no27dw

THE MEMBERS OF JONES' PACIFIC Band will give a social dance at Central Hall, on Friday night, Jan. 17th, 1879. Floor Managers, Steve Sill and Wm. Lawson. Music by both String and Brass Band. Admission $1. dd

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE!

Great Liquidation Sale

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY!

This Great Liquidation Sale will commence at the

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

NOVEMBER 20th, 1878,

AS THE FIRM IS GOING INTO LIQUIDATION!

WE WILL SELL YOU FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

At Astonishingly Low Figures,

FOR CASH ONLY,

Any of the Articles enumerated in the following Price List:

Black Alpaca	25c per yard
Basket Cloth, all shades	22½c "
Good Fine Black Cassimere	75c "
Poplins, all shades	20c "
5 Spools Coats' Cotton for	25c
16 yds best Prints for	$1.00
10 yds best White Rock Muslin	1.00
10 yds best Lonsdale Muslin	1.00
10 yds good Canton Flannel	1.00
1 doz Linen Towels	1.00
4 yds good Shaker Flannel (5/4)	1.00
5 yds good Shaker Flannel (5/4)	1.00
6 yds good Shaker Flannel (5/4)	1.00
8 yds good Ticking	1.00
Best Brussels Carpet, choice patterns	95c
Best Hemp Carpet	20c
Best Ingrain Carpet	37½c
3 Ply Carpet from 75c to	$1.00
Marble Oil Cloth	50c

Good Men's Heavy Satinett Pants, $1.50 and upwards.	
Good Men's Cassimere Pants, all wool, $3.00 and upwards.	
Diagonal Pants, from	$2.50 to $6.00
Good Cassimere Suit	$10.00
Boys' and Youths' Suits at very low figures.	
Best Overalls, Leather Fastened	50c
Good Knit Under Shirt and Drawers	40c
Red Shaker Flannel Shirt and Drawers	$1.00
Canton Flannel Shirt and Drawers	40c
Good Wool Cassimere Over Shirts	$1.00
Bleached Table Linnen, per yard	60c

CLOTHING!

Good Men's Heavy Cottonade Pants, $1.00 and upwards.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Heavy Men's Boots per pair	$3.00
Men's Buckle Shoes, "	2.00
Ladies' Calf Shoes, "	1.37½
Misses Calf Shoes, "	1.13
Children's Calf Shoes, "	1.00
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes, per pair	2.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Fox Shoes, per pair	1.25
Ladies' and Gents' Plush Slippers, per pr.	75c

And a Great Many Articles, too numerous to mention, at the same Low Figures!

REMEMBER, THIS IS ONLY FOR SIXTY DAYS!

☞ Until further notice don't ask for credit, as it will be strictly refused. The place where you can get these **BIG BARGAINS** is at

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!

Where the Large Red Flag can be seen by all!

GOSLINER & CO.,

no21w *NEXT DOOR TO BANK OF WOODLAND.*

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PIANOS AND ORGANS

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S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

jy18

MULE LOST!

Strayed or Stolen from the Ranch of DIGGS & SUTTON, One Brown Mare Mule, two years old past, about 15 hands 1 inch high.

Information left with Mr. DIGGS, or at this office, will be thankfully received and charges paid. D. P. DIGGS.

CACHEVILLE, Dec. 20, 1878. de20w

AITKEN & FISH.

PREMIUM

PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

177 R St., bet. 7th and 8th,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

oc11w

F. B. CHANDLER,

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

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All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. no21w

U CAN make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required: we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free, by TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. mh11wly

THOMAS & BIDWELL,

FAMILY

GROCERS,

Excelsior Block,

WOODLAND, - CAL.

de18dw

Notice is Given,

That through failing health I am compelled to sell my Farm of

4,567 Acres of Land

In Yolo County, situated within

HALF MILE OF DUNNIGAN STATION

ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.,

And known as

"THE BUCKEYE RANCH."

Some of the same land produced Forty Bushels per acre of Wheat in the dry year of '77. The Sacramento River is four miles East of the Ranch, and Wheat is always worth from five to ten cents per 100 lbs. more at the River than in Woodland, and with light teams can haul two loads of Grain daily.

I WILL SELL ABOUT

75 head Horses and Mules

—AND—

100 HEAD OF CATTLE:

About Forty head of which are Dairy Cows—the balance Young Stock; also,

300 HEAD OF HOGS!

And if any person wishes to purchase a DAIRY FARM, I will sell my

FARM OF 1,140 ACRES

IN PLUMAS COUNTY!

☞ The above lands will be sold in a body or in parcels to suit; the terms will be one-half cash, and the balance can remain one, two or three years—at the option of the purchaser—on small interest. **THE AGRICULTURAL TOOLS** will be sold. All the above property will be sold at Private Sale, and if not disposed of before June next, will be sold at Auction. For particulars, apply to

W. J. CLARKE.

oc23dw On the Premises.

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Because it is a family newspaper of pure, sound reading for old and young, and it contains a reliable and comprehensive summary of all the important News.

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Publishes both the religious and secular news that is desired in any family, while all that is likely to do harm is shut out. It devotes four pages to religious news and four to secular.

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The 57th Volume

will contain all the important news that can interest or instruct; so that any one who reads it will be thoroughly posted.

We do not run a benevolent institution, and we do not ask for the support of charity. We propose to make the best newspaper that is published, and we propose to sell it as cheaply as it can be afforded. Let those who want pure, sound, sensible, truthful reading, subscribe for it and let them induce others to do the same. We are now publishing in the OBSERVER the story of

JOAN THE MAID,

by Mrs. Charles, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family."

We send no Premiums. We will send you the

New York Observer

one year, post-paid, for 3.15. Any one sending with his own subscription the names of new subscribers shall have commission allowed in proportion to the number sent. For particulars see terms in the *Observer.*

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THRESHING SEPARATORS A SPECIALTY

☞ Give me a call.

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A FRESH AND FINE STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods And Clothing

Just Arrived at the

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A CHOICE LOT OF FANCY NOTIONS.

GENTS' & BOYS' CLOTHING

A SPECIALTY!

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S **SHOES**

AT PRICES THAT ARE SURPRISING!

☞ Call and see our Stock, you will doubtless be pleased.

CHARMAK & LEVY'S

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE.

no7w

WOODLAND Daily Democrat.

Published every morning except Saturdays, and sent through the Postoffice at **$6.00 a Year**, or furnished by Carrier in town at **15 Cents per Week.**

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT,

Published every Thursday. A large 7-column 8-page Weekly, containing an immense amount of reading matter, embracing all Local Occurrences, Telegraphic and General News, full Commercial Reports, a great variety of Miscellaneous matter, etc.

$3 a Year, in Advance;

OTHERWISE, $4 A YEAR.

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The DEMOCRAT Office is now prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy

JOB PRINTING.

Large additions having recently been made to this department, of a **Gordon Press, Plain and Fancy Types**, etc., we are

BETTER PREPARED

Than ever before for giving satisfaction to our numerous patrons in this department.

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For Girls and Boys!

AN IDEAL CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE!

Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., in 1873, began the publication of ST. NICHOLAS, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

Over 50,000 Copies.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's idea of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day ST. NICHOLAS stands

Alone in the World of Books:

The New York *Tribune* has said of it: ST. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The London *Literary World* says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

Good Things for 1878–9.

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, is well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A Jolly Fellowship,"

Will run through the twelve monthly parts—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume.—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelley. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"Half a Dozen Housekeepers,"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy-tale called

"Rumpty Dudget's Tower,"

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of ST. NICHOLAS the editor preserves a good-humored silence, content, perhaps, to let her five volumes already issued, prophesy concerning the sixth, in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks' Department, and the "Letter-box," and "Riddle-box."

Terms, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this Paper, and by all Booksellers and Postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, Postoffice, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

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WOODLAND BREWERY,

Lincoln Avenue, - - Woodland, Cal

WIRTH BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture Best Quality of Lager Beer, Ale. Families supplied to order on short notice.

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The Handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1878-79.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTH'S", a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnette, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by Geo. W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1803-4-5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS.—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California naturalist. The most graphic and picturesque and, at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL. Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hart, is now in Brazil with Mr. J. Wells Champney (the artist who accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through "The Great South"), preparing for SCRIBNER a series of papers on the present condition,—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-Confederate" soldier, will be among the raciest contributions to SCRIBNER during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

THE LEADING EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES. We are now having prepared, for SCRIBNER, articles on the leading Universities of Europe. They will be written by an American College Professor, Mr. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell (author of "Falconberg," &c.), and will include sketches of the leading men in each of the most important Universities of Great Britian and the Continent.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on How shall we spell (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury). The New South, Lawn-Planting for Small Places (by Samuel Parsons, of Flushing), Canada of To-day, American Art and Artists, American Archæology, Modern Inventors; also, Papers of Travel, History, Physical Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of New Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education and Decoration, etc.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, etc., etc., etc.

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